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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE—A View From the Horticultural Greenhouse.....	2	
Money for Canadian Farmers—C. J. Lynde, Ph.D.....	3	
Educational Reconstruction After the War—Prof. Sinclair Laird.....	5	
Food for Thought—U. Catchem and I. Eatem.....	9	
EDITORIAL	12	
 AGRICULTURE:		
Common Diseases of Horses	16	
Sow Only Good Seed—L. C. Raymond, B.S.A.....	18	
A Summer's Work on the Cereal Department.....	20	
“Be Prepared”	22	
The Conserving of Fruits by Scientific Dehydration—Frances Baltes.....	24	
The Selection and Care of Winter Layers—A. G. Taylor, B.S.A.....	28	
 MACDONALD TEACHERS:		
Penmanship in Schools—Professor A. W. Kneeland.....	33	
The Plants in November—D. W. Hamilton, Ph.D.....	37	
 HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE:		
A Week in the Apartment	38	
The 1918 Initiation—Founded on Fact	41	
 FACULTY ITEMS		43
 ALUMNI:		
Teachers.....	48	
Household Science	49	
 MACDONALD COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION		50
COLLEGE LIFE	57	
 MACDONALD IN KHAKI		62
Macdonald's Roll of Honor.....	69	
 ATHLETICS		83
IN LIGHTER VEIN	86	

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A VIEW FROM THE HORTICULTURAL GREENHOUSE

Money for Canadian Farmers

By C. J. Lynde, Ph.D.

CANADIAN farmers, through Government co-operation, could borrow money at moderate interest which they could pay back in equal annual instalments through a long period of years. At the same time, Canadians who have been saving money to invest in Victory bonds could continue to save to invest in government farm loan bonds.

United States farmers, through Government co-operation, can now borrow money at low rates which they can pay back in equal annual instalments over a period of from ten to forty years, as they choose; and citizens of the United States can purchase farm loan bonds in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Similar opportunities should be open to the farmers and citizens of Canada, and in fact beginnings have been made in this direction in the four western provinces.

The table below shows the annual payments required in the United States to wipe out interest and principal on a farm loan of \$1,000 in from 10 to 40 years, at 5 per cent, 5½ per cent, and 6 per cent interest.

Term	Rate of Interest.		
Years.	5%	5½%	6%
10	\$129.50	\$132.67	\$135.87
15	96.34	99.63	102.96
20	80.24	83.68	87.18
25	70.95	74.55	78.23
30	65.05	68.81	72.65
35	61.07	64.97	68.97
40	58.28	62.32	66.46

For example, if a farmer borrows \$1,000 at 5 per cent, he can pay back interest and principal in 20 years by paying \$80.24 per year or a little over 8 per

cent; he can pay it back in 30 years by paying \$65.05 per year or a little over 6½ per cent; or he can pay it back in 40 years by paying \$58.28 per year or less than 6 per cent.

The interest rate charged to farmers depends upon the rate of interest paid on the farm loan bonds, but in no case is it over 6 per cent.

• *The United States System.*

In 1916 the United States Government established twelve Federal land banks throughout the country, with a capital of \$750,000 each. These banks are simply the government machinery for bringing together the lender and the farmer. They borrow money from those who have it to invest and give in return farm loan bonds; then they lend this money to farmers and take in return first mortgages on the farms.

A farmer who wished to borrow money proceeds as follows: He first forms a local association with ten or more other farmers who also wish to borrow money, or he joins one already formed. He then applies for a loan to the Federal land bank of his district. His farm is appraised by three members of the local association who must agree unanimously, and it is then re-appraised by the expert of the Federal land bank. He can borrow money to 50 per cent of the value of his land, and to 20 per cent of the value of the insured permanent improvements; for example, if his land is worth \$10,000 and his improvements \$3,000, he can borrow \$5,000 on the land and \$600 on the improvements, or \$5,600 in all. When he secures his loan he is required to

purchase stock in the Federal land bank to the extent of 5 per cent of his loan, for example, on a loan of \$5,600 he would be required to purchase \$280 worth of stock.

The security for each loan is: First, the farm of the borrower; second, the bank stock of all the members of the local association; third, an amount equal to the bank stock of all the stock of all the members. That is, a farmer is liable for his own loan, and for the loans of all other members of his local association to the extent of 10 per cent of his loan, for example, on a loan of \$5,600 he would be liable for this loan, and for the loans of other members of his local association to the extent of \$560.

Benefits to Canada.

We Canadians are faced with the task of paying our war debts; to do this we must produce more and save more.

Our farmers are the great producers of the country, and if long term loans were available they would be able to increase their production. On the other hand, thousands of us have learned to save money for Victory Bonds, and if farm loan bonds were available we should be encouraged to increase our savings.

As a result of this increased production and increased saving, Canada would carry her war burdens lightly, and every business in the country would prosper.

IN THINE HEART.

Search thine own heart. What pain-
eth thee
In others, in thyself may be;
All dust is frail, all flesh is weak;
Be thou the true man thou dost seek.

—Whittier.

Educational Reconstruction after the War

By Prof. Sinclair Laird.

THE present war has provided a rude shock to our conservative ideas of education. In some respects we have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. In other respects our educational system has on the whole justified itself. If, however, we are to profit by the terrible experience through which we are passing, we must not merely endure our failures and feel proud of our successes, but must adapt our educational conditions to the needs that have been revealed to us by the educational revolution caused by the war.

One of the greatest problems after the war will be the problem of remodelling the entire system of education, and revising our course of study. We have obtained new knowledge of educational results, and we have, I hope, acquired new ideals of life and conduct. Reconstruction is required in re-building bombarded towns, re-laying destroyed railways, re-building bridges and re-building the edifice of commerce and finance. But the most important reconstruction must be undertaken in the education and training of our school children.

Reforms must only be introduced after careful thought. We must consider our procedure carefully and with forethought. We must have each new improvement thoroughly understood by the people themselves. In democratic countries we must rely upon the mass of the people for support. To them therefore we must make clear our educational strength and our educational shortcomings.

In one respect our education has not failed. At the beginning of the war our

young men realized the needs of the world crisis, and rallied in the most inspiring way to the defence of our country and our national life. We received an immediate vindication of generations of our democratic education and our national spirit inspired by the teaching in our schools.

When we consider the great freedom of our country and the liberty to undertake or refuse military service, we must be struck by the great response to the call for war service. Those leaders who relied on the righteousness of our cause and on the intelligence of the people to see this righteousness, have been thoroughly justified in their confidence. This splendid result is due to our public school education. It might have been expected that the well educated and wealthy classes would enlist in the army; but the sacrifice has been borne by all ranks and classes.

In another respect our education has proved itself sound. The teaching staff has been sadly depleted by the war. In the Province of Quebec there are few male teachers in our protestant schools, but of those who were of military age, the majority are overseas, and many have paid for their patriotism with their lives, and some have returned broken in body and health. In the rest of Canada, thousands of teachers and professors have enrolled as volunteers.

There are other ways on the other hand, in which our education has been found lacking. Serious consideration will have to be given to these defects. The most important of them is the lack of compulsory education in this province. It is impossible to get a perfectly accurate report of school attend-

ance for Quebec because the figures are not satisfactory. The provincial statistics reveal to us that 10 per cent. of the children between five and fourteen years of age are not enrolled in school, and that of those who are enrolled, 25 per cent are absent every day on the average. But the school census which is supposed to be taken by the secretary-treasurers of the school boards, is not always taken, and when taken, is not always reliable.

We have also too many short term schools in this province; and indeed our school year is one of the shortest in the whole of Canada. If we took the average number of days attended by children on the roll of every school in the province, we would find that each pupil attended an average number of days much smaller than was the case in other provinces. This conclusion is based upon studies made in connection with compulsory attendance throughout Canada by a special committee of investigation.

It is true that Quebec enjoys splendid educational advantages, especially for higher education; but these advantages are not being made use of to the fullest extent. As an example of this, we may state the fact that in the last year for which we have statistics, 93 per cent of Protestant children were enrolled in elementary schools, 6.3 per cent of the children in school were in attendance at model schools, and only .7 per cent of school children were attending High Schools and Academies. In other words, only seven out of every thousand children received any higher education at all, or completed the work for the school leaving certificate. Also, a large number of children drop out in Grade IV and in Grade V of the ordinary school course, before they get very far in the subjects of History,

Geography, Literature and Arithmetic. This is the tragedy of our voluntary education, but can be remedied by a compulsory attendance law.

The provincial technical schools have a very poor attendance, because few pupils are qualified to pass their entrance requirements. Of those who try to take these courses, a large number have to spend a good deal of their time in studying elementary school work. A second problem would undoubtedly include a compulsory attendance law and the improvement of facilities for all kinds of children to take higher education in our academies, technical schools and universities.

Another weakness lies in the supply of teachers for our schools. Small salaries have driven nearly all the men from the profession and are beginning to operate in the direction of driving the best of the women who are in the profession out of it again. Small salaries are also preventing numbers of the best students from entering the teaching profession. A movement will require to be initiated to pay larger salaries to teachers through Government grants. This is being done at the present time in Great Britain. The various departments of education are paying grants to schools boards to provide war bonuses to the teachers in order to meet the extra cost of living, caused by war conditions. It is useless for the financiers to say that money cannot be got. We know that there is plenty of money for munitions, for ship-building, for war payments, for Patriotic Funds and for other taxes. Our country is supplying one million dollars a day to defend its liberty. When the war is over it will surely be possible to find millions for the upbuilding of the country through the education and training of the young,

in view of the fact that we have raised millions in order to destroy life. When the general public considers the profession of teaching to be an honorable calling, deserving of respect and esteem because it is a constructive, humanizing profession; when the people consider that a teacher is engaged in as noble a profession as a general whose trade it is to take life, to destroy and tear in pieces what took years to build up, then will society take a proper attitude towards the fundamental question of conserving the youth of the country as its most precious, natural resource. Men are more important than money, machines or mines. Those who develop and improve our young men and women must be paid and valued as highly as those who develop and improve mines and machines. The second problem therefore of reconstruction after the war is the problem of providing well educated, respected and self-respecting persons to staff our schools. For the sake of our children, between 12 and 18 years of age, more male teachers must be employed and more men must be attracted to the profession.

Continuation schools of various types are a vital necessity. In European countries attendance at evening schools is compulsory up to the age of 17 and 18. In some cases attendance at a day school is compulsory to the age of 15; from 15 to 17, children are only allowed to work half time in a factory provided they attend half a day at school. There is no doubt that Canada must follow along the same line, and must make these evening classes of a practical nature with English Composition and Reading, and on the other hand with technical subjects. A change in the organization of our school system must be another vital step in reconstruction.

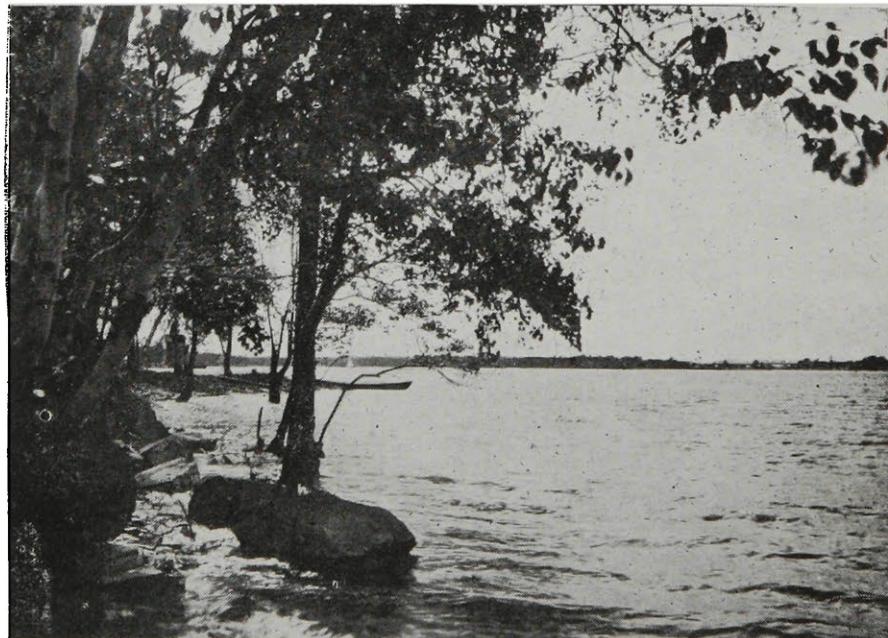
The course of study prescribed for schools must also be made more directly useful and practical. In our High Schools we must introduce more scientific and practical subjects. It is likely that Latin and Greek will lose their position of pre-eminence in favor of more modern and more practical subjects. They will be studied by those intending to be doctors, lawyers or clergymen, but they will be learned as technical subjects useful to their professions, just as chemistry and physics will be learned by others who intend to enter occupations where these subjects are useful. From this point of view we require a more wide-spread knowledge of the real function of school subjects and their value in the curriculum. An example of our present attitude in Quebec is found in the entrance requirements for all model school teachers. They are required to pass in three languages, including English, these languages being Latin, French and English. Our backwardness can easily be seen when I say that "Latin is not required for entrance in any normal school in the United States. Neither are Latin and one other foreign language at the same time compulsory for entrance. Neither are English and French in combination required." (Letter from the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C., September, 1918.)

After the war we shall require better organization and administration of education. At the present time we have many types of school boards. In the City of Montreal, which controls half the Protestant pupils of the province, the school board is a nominated body, responsible to nothing but their own consciences, over which the public has no control. In other parts of the province, school boards are elected without en-

thusiasm and without competitive elections. Indeed, there is a general apathy in the attitude of the public towards the school board. Similarly, the school board has little interest in any educational questions except the tax rate, which of course, is not an educational problem at all.

In short, educational reconstruction in the Province of Quebec will have to deal with questions of compulsory attendance at school, a larger and better supply of teachers, a more practical

course of study, and a better organization of our educational machinery. These reforms cannot be attempted without larger financial support from the Provincial Government. After the war is over, no government can say that it cannot find money for what the people really want and are willing to support. It seems to me therefore, that we must first begin by arousing public opinion to the point where it will insist on getting what experts show they really need.



THE OTTAWA AT STE. ANNES

Food For Thought

By U. Catchem and I. Eatem.

IN spite of my many protests, the editor has insisted that I write, or attempt to write, for the readers of this magazine, a serious article. He asserts that most articles in the past have been too frivolous in nature and lacking in mentality. He has suggested that I dilate upon such themes as the "Cosmology of a Kitchen Knife," or the 'Aquiline Velocity of the Village Blacksmith,' and by so doing provide some food for serious thought.

Being driven to despair I have at last decided to accept his advice and to attempt to write upon a serious subject. It hurts me to be serious, it strains my mental equipment and racks my feeble brain. In the lines that follow my sole endeavour will be to provide opportunity for thought. What you may think, how you may think, and what may be the result of your thinking does not concern me. The only object I have is to provide you with an opportunity for such thought and then get to bed.

I have taken for my theme to-night that time-worn subject of a fishing trip. Tales told of such expeditions have never been taken seriously, and many men who have attempted to relate their impressions have lost much of their reputation for veracity. Such is not the case with my fishing trip. You may wonder how some of the episodes occurred and will probably think they did not happen. That is where you, my readers, are provided with food for thought.

The morning of the trip had arrived and with bated breath I awoke my partner just as the first rays of

the setting sun raised themselves over the mountain top. We had made complete arrangements for the trip the evening before, and with our Hooverized lunch consisting of 701 calories, and our jaws set (not in the lunch) with a grim determination to accomplish the purpose of the day, we set forth, and after walking several miles we arrived in a few minutes at the side of beautiful Lac Tremblant. (It should be explained that the lake was given this name because the fish in its waters are so large that when they see fishermen coming they start to tremble and the water becomes violently agitated)!

The guide who was to take us up the lake to the fishing camp in his launch the "Ischabibble," was a Belgian, but as his only means of communication with the outer world was through the medium of the French language, our conversation was somewhat limited. However, my chum, by the use of his high school French, was able to convey to him at last the fact that we wished to ascend the lake. The sentence which accomplished this important task was composed as follows: "Vouley-vous takez us sur la lake?"

With serenity and expectation written all over our features we stepped into the dreadnought and awaited the speedy departure of the good ship "Ischabibble." Ischa, however, was not overjoyed at being called to duty at such an early hour, and refused to co-operate, with the result that many words not included by Daniel Webster in his autobiography were hurled

at the various parts of Ischa, which refused to carry on. At last the fly-wheel became so angry at being so roughly handled that it flew away across the lake and left us. The Belgian disgusted, decided that Ishca was from Missouri and throwing up both hands, gave up the job.

Being bound to arrive at our destination, we procured a boat propelled by means of twin propellers, known technically as oars. These instruments when wielded strenuously enough produce a zig-zag course of the boat, and numerous blisters. However, we must hurry and get along with the story or the fish will be getting hungry. Having done our best with the boat, although it did its worst for us, we arrived in due time at the fishing camp where kind (?) friends provided us with all the equipment which is deemed necessary in the gentle art of fishing for fish.

We, being unselfish, and not wishing to absorb all the fish ourselves, endeavoured to persuade some of our friends to continue with us in our destroyer. It was almost in vain, however, for we were only able to entice one young fellow away from his chums. The others were all very self-sacrificing and stayed behind.

The total crew and equipment of the smack as she pulled away from shore to undertake the great adventure consisted of three human beings, four oars, one paddle, one trolling line and spoon, three inches of water on the first deck, and one empty salmon can.

Soon we were out of sight of land and thought it safe to let out our troll as we did not wish it to catch on the shore and change the coast line. So fathom by fathom we paid it out as the good ship onward sped. I, being the strongest of the crew, was intrusted

with the holding of the line, for we wished to be sure that none of the catches got away.

All was quiet for a time, and nothing could be heard except the creaking of oars and muscles. Suddenly the boat seemed to stop, the line flew half way out of the water, and I yelled, "Pull in your main sail, captain, there's trouble astern." Inch by inch, and foot by foot, we hauled in the line. To me there had never seemed to be so many inches in a foot, but I struggled on, and at last was rewarded. With a last desperate pull I reached over the edge and hauled in my catch. It was a beauty—a beautifully greyish, speckled and water soaked piece—of pulpwood. We sat and stared in silence at this denizen of the deep and longed for extensive extensions to our limited vocabularies, but soon recovering our sang froid, we resolved to again continue our dredging contract. By this time the lake was becoming very rough, owing no doubt to the trembling of the fish, but we kept manfully onward, and at last had all the line out of the boat, except two or three hundred yards which, in some inexplicable manner, had become hopelessly tangled.

Soon our stubbornness was rewarded by another jerk on the line and with our hearts registering extreme expectation, we endeavoured to deal with this latest development. Our efforts were futile, the boat started down the lake and the waves, now higher than our heads, began to enter the boat in an alarming manner, dampening our spirits considerably. Although we wanted fish, we did not desire whales, and something had to be done and done quickly. Pluvius, the third member of our crew, was endeavouring to introduce prohibition inside the boat by the use of the salmon can, but his efforts

were useless. The boat was fast beginning to resemble the rest of the lake and the waves were waving worse than ever.

Our captain, a man of quick resourcefulness, decided on a plan of action and without informing us proceeded to put it into effect. Holding on with one hand to the seat of the boat, he reached out with his brawny arm and grabbed a wave going in the opposite direction. The result was instantaneous. The boat stopped, the line snapped, and we, Pluvius and I, fell backwards into the lake (inside the boat).

When we came up for the third time, the captain, cool and collected, handed us the oars and said, "Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast (into the boat), the fish are all gone and the daylight is past." So we rowed—we had to row; the wind was high, the waves were high, the water was high and our expectations were high—of getting drowned. We could not row back to our friends for the wind was against us, but in our present plight we had only one idea, and that was to reach land. Christopher Columbus while on his week-end trip to America had no

greater desire to see terra firma than we had. Everybody seemed frightened but myself—I was too busy rowing and wondering who would get my insurance policy to entertain any such unwelcome thoughts.

All fishing trips must come to an end. After a long struggle we reached land. If this had not happened I would now be providing food for fishes instead of food for thought. How we at last reached home after many more struggles must be left to the keen imagination of our readers.

This little episode, my dear people, is founded on fact. I may not have described some of the events exactly as they occurred, but most of them have not been in any way exaggerated. You must now have enough food for thought, so I will relieve your mind on one point. At the outset, I said this would be a true fishing story. In a fishing story the whole question of veracity hinges upon the number of fish caught, all other details are merely incidental.— We did not catch anything, except a cold. If you have ever gone fishing you will thus know that this story is true.



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EDITORIAL

The halls of Macdonald again resound with the din of strange footsteps, together with the more familiar ones which seem to tread a welcome to the newcomers.

It is now more than four years since that great catastrophe, the war, came upon us, four years of struggle, four years of sacrifice, during which time our corridors have become more and more deserted. The College has lost for the time being the greater part of its men students and it is with a

mingling of regret and pride that we have watched their numbers become less and less; regret that our friends and fellow-students should be taken so far away from us and pride that the sacrifices they have made is nothing short of a demonstration of the spirit in which they left their fair home to fight for right in a foreign land. We now appear not more than a shadow of our former selves, a small remaining nucleus still left to carry on our College traditions and organi-

zations. It would be well for us to deeply consider just what our position is, while we are here at Macdonald and wherein lies our duty during this unprecedented period. Our responsibility is great, not only collectively but individually. We are not only responsible for lending our services to the cause which has a rightful claim upon us, but also the establishment of a cause to serve. So that while the traditions of our College are in our hands for the present, we must do our best to carry on those traditions, not merely by being indifferent to happenings around us or in our midst but with a newer and keener sense of unity, which the war has impressed upon us, so that when College resumes its normal life once more we all will be better fitted to advance towards the coveted ideal.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

When we look forward into the College year with wonderment and imagination and try to reveal what lies in store for us as students of a modern university, our pathway seems to be beset with countless difficulties and perplexities. Prime among these is perhaps the closing of College for an indefinite period on account of the widespread epidemic of Spanish influenza. The absence of students from all the schools here at the College especially at this period of the session will have a marked effect upon the activities throughout the terms. Then again the absence of a graduating class in Agriculture is perhaps a rather unique experience in the history of the College. It seems difficult to realize that from upwards of forty freshmen who had chosen Agriculture as their profession three years ago, not one is left to complete his course.

As a result of these unforeseen difficulties together with the loss for the time-being of so many of our boys, a gradual temporary disappearance of College spirit is apparent.

However, with the curtailment of so many of our activities, there should be a correspondingly greater amount of work accomplished by each student, while with such small numbers in each class, we should have the double opportunity of receiving more individual instruction. Let us then determine to accept all that the College has to offer us during our stay here, let no opportunity slip. The time will soon arrive when our happy College days will be over, then it will be useless to look back with regret on opportunities wasted.

THE MAGAZINE.

This organ of the students, like all other organizations, has had its share of difficulties since the close of last term. The loss of practically every member of the Magazine Board at the end of last session has placed the responsibility of putting out our College Magazine into the hands of a board composed chiefly of new material, in as much as our Magazine work is concerned.

We have been reproached more than once as to the advisability of continuing our publication during these trying times. However, whether it is through the willingness of the few students who are left, to support and shoulder the responsibility of such an undertaking or whether it is a feeling of indebtedness to our fellow student soldiers across the seas, we find our feeble efforts towards a College Magazine again at the press, while still looking anxiously forward to the time when we shall be reinforced by the boys who have been away during the

past four years. We have great faith in our new Board and feel quite sure that with the hearty support and co-operation of each individual, not only on the Board but among the students, success will be insured.

During the summer months a great many letters were received by the Magazine from Macdonald men at the front who have been receiving Xmas boxes, as well as copies of the Magazine. The fellows wish to express their appreciation for what has been done for them by the remaining students and in many cases have asked us to convey their thanks to the young lady personally who was responsible for packing their particular parcel.

We regret to state that owing to the closing of College at this particular period of the term, it will be impossible for us to continue our practice of sending Xmas parcels overseas. However, it is hoped that later in the session we will be able to send our boys some little remembrance apart from the Magazine.

NEW AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING BUILDING.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary the small gasoline or kerosene tractor is becoming quite popular in Quebec and Ontario. We might say that it is now firmly established as part of our farming equipment.

Among the various factors contributing to the economic use of a tractor, perhaps one of the most important is the operator. The tractor is more or less complicated and while the manufacturers are striving for simplicity, no doubt tractor operators will always require a good practical knowledge of the principles involved in construction and of their operation and care.

Macdonald College is preparing to give instructions to her Agricultural students and to farmers along the lines mentioned above. To do so it was considered necessary to have a fairly large room, as much of the instruction will necessarily be given during the winter months.

As a building for Agricultural Engineering had been contemplated for some time, it was decided to make a start on it by building the basement walls. Stone walls of rubble construction, two feet thick and seven feet high have been built on a site parallel to the building housing the Forge shop and Machinery Hall. Those last named being connected with the new building by a corridor built of stone.

Scarcity of funds will not, at present, permit the full completion of the building which was to have been a brick superstructure. However, a low wooden wall with a flat roof has been built on the stone, making head room of about ten feet.

While the part of the building completed should render instruction in gasoline engines and tractors more effective, it is hoped that the whole building may be completed soon, as the Agricultural Engineering Department is working under a considerable handicap by having its lecture room and laboratories so located in different buildings as at present.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

We see at the present time and rightly so, a tremendous amount of literature taking up the subject of Educational Reconstruction after the war. The object of course is to encourage or stimulate scientific training in each and every industry with a view of making

efficiency and maximum production rise to their highest level.

But if we are to have utmost efficiency in industry, we must have adequate facilities for scientific research. The war has driven this country into certain discoveries and some new scientific experiments which have awakened the people of Canada to the necessity of action in the matter of research and scientific training. If Canada is to be placed in a position which will enable her even to hold its own in competition with the great nations of the world whose industries will be "speeding up" to the highest point, the Dominion must in this New Era strain every nerve to secure increased efficiency in the handling of its resources, by the introduction of the most advanced and scientific methods. It must secure the widest market for its excess production by the most advanced and modern methods of co-operative distribution.

Situated as we are in a country where Agriculture is our national industry, and where thousands of acres of fertile soil are being half cultivated for the want of trained labor, it seems as though too much consideration could not be spent towards the furtherance of agricultural training and research. As farming expands, the more it becomes a business as scientific as banking or manufacturing, and training is as necessary as for any other occupation. Those who go upon the land must go under

conditions which will ensure reasonable prospects of success, for failing once, the untrained beginner seldom has the heart to re-establish himself.

We read the statement to the effect that Canada is far behind other countries in scientific knowledge of her own industries and of the means of their practical development. If this be true of agriculture, our national industry, need we go further to be convinced of the importance of scientific agricultural training.

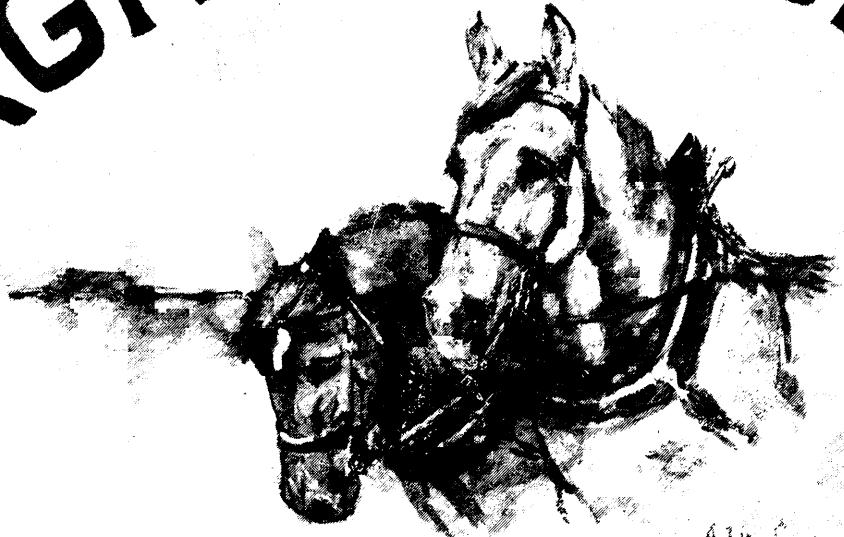
The agricultural profession has received a considerable amount of attention by the various Provincial Governments of late years with a view of making this branch of Canadian industry as attractive as possible. The success of their efforts towards the advancement of scientific agriculture has been very marked but any advance in this direction cannot be too great to meet the needs of the country. We are anxious to see then, what importance on the Education Reconstruction programme the question of scientific agricultural training will be given.

SPECIAL.

We wish to express our most sincere sympathy to those who have been bereaved as a result of the influenza epidemic which did not spare the College in its recent ravages.



AGRICULTURE!



A.L. C.

Common Diseases of Horses

WHILE it is not always wise for the ordinary horse-owner to attempt treatment of disease in horses when professional attention can be promptly procured, it is advisable that all who own or drive horses should have an intelligent idea of the causes and symptoms of the ordinary diseases to which horses are liable. This is so because many a time and often does a horse become sick when no veterinarian is within reach, and then the owner must rely on his own or his neighbour's skill. Again, even though a veterinarian may be within easy reach, he is not always obtainable at the required time. In such cases it is well for the owner to be able to diagnose the case, and administer remedies that will have a tendency

to alleviate the symptoms until skilled assistance arrives.

One of the most common horse diseases is the one known as "Colic." This disease may be caused by many different factors, such as, changes in food or water, over-feeding (especially after a long, fast drive, or when heated), food of impure quality or severe exercise too soon after a meal. Food that ferments easily such as green clover, turnip-tops, etc., especially if wet or frozen, is a fertile cause of this disease. When a horse is sick with this disease he usually shows the following symptoms: First he becomes dull and uneasy, paws the ground and respiration is more or less laboured in proportion to the distention of the abdomen with gas. The extremities

are cold; there is frequently a twitching of the muscles, and if relief is not afforded, death soon takes place. In most cases this disease can be successfully cured if taken in time and careful treatment administered. The first thing to do is to put the animal in a well-bedded and well-ventilated box-stall. Then agents that will combine with, neutralize or dissipate the gases of the abdomen are indicated, and for this purpose there is probably nothing to be given by the stomach that acts so well as oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, one to three ounces of the former in half to one pint of the latter, according to the size of the animal, repeated, if necessary, in an hour. Where this does not give relief the services of a veterinarian should be secured immediately.

Another of the most common diseases to which the horse is subject is "Chronic Indigestion." This disease is usually the result of feeding food of poor quality, diseased or irregular teeth, or irregular feeding. The symptoms of this disease, are first, the horse becomes unthrifty, his hair is dry and staring, and he is more or less hide-bound. His appetite is capricious, and he often has a tendency to eat filth. There is usually a sourness of the mouth and increased thirst. The first principle in the treatment of this disease or any other disease of a chronic nature, is to ascertain the cause and to remove it if possible. In the majority of cases of chronic indigestion in the horse, we will find the cause existing in the mouth. When this is the case his mouth should be examined, the teeth put in proper condition, and this will suffice to remove the disease.

There is another very common and also very serious disease, known as

"Azoturia." This disease affects horses under well defined conditions. It is frequently fatal and always affects the best and most valuable animals. Azoturia is most common among the farm-horses in the North-West, because the horses there do comparatively little work during the winter months, and naturally are in high flesh when spring opens. This condition, coupled with the fact that the early spring is generally a season of irregular work, will explain why so many cases of Azoturia occur during the spring months. This disease rarely appears among horses on pasture or among those doing regular work, but does appear almost invariably during exercise after a period of idleness "on full" feed, which has succeeded a previous period of work. Azoturia is a disease of the muscles which produces very uniform symptoms that are easily recognized. The horse comes out of the stable feeling unusually well, but after going a short distance there is a sudden lameness or stiffness in his hind legs, one usually being affected first. The horse begins to stagger and usually falls before he can be unhitched, he perspires very freely both before and after going down, and the muscles over the hips and loins are rigid to the touch, and may tremble or twitch. The prevention of Azoturia is simple, and this is the point that should be considered rather than the treatment which is frequently unsatisfactory, even when the animal recovers. One attack predisposes another, and the second attack is more easily brought on than the first. Thus, preventing the first attack may be the prevention of several attacks, and of the final death of the horse. There is very little danger of a thin, weak animal, a colt, or an aged horse taking Azoturia, but a horse in good flesh in the prime of life is very liable. It is

when such a horse has been working hard on full feed and then allowed to stand idle for a few days or sometimes twenty-four hours and fed his usual grain ration that Azoturia occurs when he gets his first exercise. Thus it should be borne in mind that idle horses require only a small grain ration, and when first worked should be worked with care, as preventing this disease is much easier than curing it.

There is still another disease common in this country, and one which very materially lessens the horse's value and usefulness. This is the one commonly called "Heaves." Horses so affected are often unthrifty by reason of chronic indigestion. The direct cause of this disease is excessive eating of bulky food, or dusty over-ripe hay. Heaves rarely, if ever, develop in horses on pasture or that have only been fed on wild hay or reasonable quantities of early cut tame hay. There are a few characteristic symptoms of this disease that should be borne in mind. In the first place a peculiar cough usually occurs

before the horse's respiration is much disturbed. Later on it is noticed that exercise produces marked difficulty in breathing. The air is expelled in two efforts, the later portion of the expiration being expelled by a special effort of the abdominal muscles and over-feeding increases this difficulty. This disease also can, to a great extent, be prevented by feeding reasonable quantities of good, well cured hay and avoiding dusty foods of any description. Horses that are greedy feeders should be bedded with saw-dust or shavings, as occasionally such horses will eat all the bedding within their reach. This disease can and should be prevented, as medical treatment is considered to be unsatisfactory.

The above diseases are all very common in most parts of this country and, curious as it may appear, can all be prevented if proper care is taken in feeding the horse when both idle and at work.

A. L. H. '20.

Sow Only Good Seed

By L. C. Raymond, B.S.A.

Seed Branch—Canadian Seed Growers' Association—Seedsman—Producer.

THE high cost of labor coupled with the increased expense of all farm operations makes it more than ever essential that everything undertaken should give good returns. In spite of all that has been said and done there is still sown throughout the country much seed that is of unsuitable variety and inferior in quality. This is an immediate cause of small returns which neither the individual nor the country can afford at present. There is, in Canada, a pressing need not only for more general appreciation of the value of good seed, but also for an improvement in the

agencies, which produce and distribute it so that all those who want it may be assured of an abundant supply. Space will permit pointing out only a few points in connection with our present method of seed supply.

There has been ample good seed distributed through the country, by one means or another, to supply all needs had it been properly cared for by the farmer. It seems then that our first need is a higher appreciation of good seed on the part of the farmers themselves.

In almost every district we find one or more men who are noted locally as producers of good seed grain and who, within the district, carry on a trade of considerable proportions. To secure seed from such men is in many respects a good practice. If the best varieties are produced no better seed can be obtained for that district. Coupled with this we frequently hear the idea expressed that a change of seed is essential. With certain classes of seed there may be something in this, though the

quality and germinability. While still continuing this very necessary part of their work, they have, within the past two or three years, handled very large quantities of seed wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc., in a commercial way practically as a distributing house. This has made large quantities of good seed available that were formerly difficult to obtain.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association sell in quantity and provide a guarantee. Its membership consists



GENERAL VIEW OF GRAIN TEST FIELD AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

superior quality is more usually due to better care and selection on the part of the grower than it is to any inherent excellence in the practice.

The Dominion Seed Branch was originally merely a medium for regulating the supply of seed offered for sale by the seed merchants. Then, their work was largely confined to the small seeds, such as grasses and clovers, which were graded as to weed seed content,

of farmers widely distributed through Canada. They produce chiefly wheat, oats, and barley, with limited amounts of corn and potatoes in some districts. Each year a catalogue is prepared and distributed containing a list of the growers, together with kind, variety, quantity and price of seed for sale. This Association provides one of the best mediums through which to obtain a reliable supply of seed in quantity.

Unfortunately the demand for this improved grain has been far in excess of the supply. The Association might well extend its scope thereby materially improving the seed supply.

The Agricultural Colleges and the various Dominion Experimental Farms through the country have done a great deal in the dissemination of good seed. One of the greatest drawbacks to their work has always been the fact that all seed is sent out in small quantities. Much the larger part of it is either entirely lost or has at least lost its purity and excellence before being multiplied to marketable quantities.

The commercial Seed Houses handle the bulk of seed for planting, still supplying the majority of ordinary grain crops and practically all of the seed for garden or root crops. A very large quantity of the corn—other than sweet corn—is handled directly from the pro-

ducing centre in South-Western Ontario. Without condemning or approving any one seed house, there is still much room for improvement in the quality of the material they handle. The writer is aware of only one Canadian seed firm that makes anything like a regular practice of visiting the various Government or College Experiment Stations, either to follow up seed which his firm has sent out or to get in touch with new or improved sorts. Surely here is an opportunity which our Seeds-men can ill-afford to neglect much longer.

As a class, Seeds-men have tended too much to glaring advertising in their catalogues which at times borders on misrepresentation. The time is shortly coming, let us hope, when the purchaser, knowing his requirements, will demand, with the seed he buys, exact information backed by definite experimental data.

A Summer's Work on the Cereal Department

One of the requirements of the course in Agriculture leading to a degree is that students work at least one summer at Macdonald College or some other experimental station advised by the authorities. This is necessary, because students specializing along certain lines must gain practical knowledge in the option chosen. Not only that, but the fourth year work necessitates the writing of a thesis, and to write this thesis one should work between his third and fourth years on the department which most interests him. Consequently, quite a few of the students remained at the

college this summer; the Cereal Department claiming the services of the majority of them.

The working hours were from seven to six; a regular ten-hour day, with the exception of Saturdays, when work ceased at five o'clock. Breakfast was served at half-past six, but one is justified in saying that the greater part of it was eaten on the way to work. It was the rule that all must report at the barn at five minutes to seven, but sad to relate this rule was at times badly abused. However, as the "boss" was a good sort, and did not forget that he

himself was once a student, no hard feelings ensued.

During the early spring the Cereal Department has a considerable amount of inside as well as outside work. The work outside consists mainly of land preparation, and the laying out of the various plots for seeding. Some of these plots are one hundredth part of an acre in size, and in these are sown the varieties and strains of wheat, oats, and barley, for the purpose of testing out their different characteristics, as well as their producing qualities. The inside work at this time of the year is the selecting and counting out the various kinds of seeds for the plant improvement work carried on by the department.

This plant improvement work proved to be the most interesting part of our labors. After the seed selection had been finished, and all the necessary seed put in envelopes and labelled, we proceeded to the field. Our first operation was the planting of the Rod Rows, which were sown in plots twenty-five by one hundred links. The plot was composed approximately of eleven smaller ones, consisting of five rows twenty-five links long and one link apart. Between each of these smaller plots and at both ends of the entire plot were sown four rows of fillers. This we thought to be fairly hard work, but next came the centgeneres which caused the planters to have many a back-ache.

These centgeneres are breeding plots, consisting of four thousand plants, each seed being sown at a distance of one-half link apart each way. One can readily realize the amount of hand labor entailed in the sowing of thirty or forty of these plots. From these cent-

generes crossing is carried on, most of the hybridizing being done in the month of July, as it must be done before the pollen is shed to prevent self-fertilization. This crossing is very tedious work, and very hard on the eyes. To keep off the morning and afternoon sun an improvised tent is erected. This, although crude in its appearance, serves the purpose to so great an extent that a short nap of from one to three hours during the day is almost irresistible.

In the interval between seeding and harvesting of the grain crops, we had a variety of work to do. The hybridizing and work among the grasses and clovers came in this period. Then all the plots sown broadcast had to be edged; that is, the sides cut off square with the corner stakes, for the area of each must be exact. Later on, when these crops had matured, all the foreign grains had to be pulled out, this process is known as rogueing.

The harvest this year, owing to the amount of bad weather we have had, suffered a severe check. However, by dint of hard labor and good management it was finished in comparatively short time. As there were two mills running steadily, the average person would imagine that the threshing on the Cereal Department would be only a matter of a few days. On the contrary, it is a slow process, which is due to the fact that each plot is threshed separately; thus necessitating a thorough cleaning of the mill after each plot.

With the finishing of the threshing our summer's work came to a close, and I feel justified in saying although our remuneration was small, that all were satisfied with the summer's work, and appreciated the practical knowledge gained.—J. W., '20.

“Be Prepared”

The call for increased production and economy is being sounded throughout the land.

We are asked to consume less meat and to eat more vegetables and fruit; thus it is necessary that our production of the latter be increased, and *now* is the time to make our plans for next season.

But somebody may say: “I have only just finished harvesting what I grew last summer, and there is a whole winter between this and next season. Why, must I start *now* to make my plans?”

True, we have all winter ahead of us and that is the very reason why we should not waste our time, but start to plan and think about next season’s work now, so that when the time comes for action—as it usually does before we are ready—it will find us with our preparations made and our knowledge increased, ready to take advantage of early seeding. First, let us ask ourselves: “Outside the request to eat more vegetables and fruit, what is there about horticulture that holds such interest for us?” This might be answered by a very small boy in two words—the eats—though this would not be fully answering the question. Yes, some of the primary things that interest most people are those that taste good. Who does not relish fresh fruit or vegetables, especially when grown in one’s own garden, apart from the pleasure and pride in successfully producing them?

Another branch of horticulture which holds much interest for many is that of Floriculture and what is more pleasing than the beauty of a lovely garden?

Bacon is certainly right when he describes gardening as the purest of human pleasures.

In considering the importance of horticulture one cannot but notice the efforts of the past season, as evidenced in our war gardens, to see that it has been thoroughly realized, and that with more careful planning and timely preparation still greater results will characterize it.

Let us now give our attention more directly to the work of preparation, and as is usual with all business operations, first of all, take stock of what we have. To do this it will be necessary to make a survey of the garden or piece of land, noting the size, the shape, the location of fences, trees, paths, etc. Also the nature and condition of the soil, the drainage and such information as we would be unable to get when the snow is on the ground.

The measurement of the size of the land can be made in a very few minutes with the aid of a tape measure or by pacing it off, and a sketch of its shape made showing the location of any fixed features as above mentioned.

From this information a plan can be drawn, to whatever scale desirable, giving us definite particulars of what exists.

Possibly to some, the making of such a plan will seem of little use, but if we are to lay out our land to the best advantage, we must know and not guess at what we can do.

And now as we have some data to work from, we may turn our attention to the proposed work of next season.

With the help of a catalogue procured from some reliable seed merchant, we are able to select the seeds and plants for our proposed crop, using the plan

to guide us in their location, and on which they may be afterwards noted.

At this point, it is important to note that the ordering of seeds and plants should be done in the fall, when particulars regarding delivery should be stated accurately, for many merchants attend to orders in the order that they are received, thus the first comer has the advantage over the last who often gets but what is left over.

When the survey was made it may have been noticed that the land was of a very clayey nature. If this was the case, it should have been ridged up immediately to allow the pulverizing action of the frost to have a full chance to act.

If it is intended to start a hot bed in spring it will be advantageous to forward the preparations as far as possible in the fall, when the soil, being free from frost, will be much easier to handle.

Having finished all preparations as far as is possible, do not let us stop now, but make the best use of our time till early spring—when seeds are to be sown in pots or boxes indoors—in learning all we can about what we hope to grow, thus profiting by the experience of others.

To get the best from the soil we must see to it that its richness is maintained by well rotted manure which should be dug in, for the more liberally we treat the land the better our results should be.

Between the middle of March and first of April, having filled our pots or boxes with a mixture of three parts loam to one part sand, we may sow our seeds, taking care that a firm seed bed has first been made, and then that the soil has been firmly packed about the seed. When the seedlings are about two inches high, they may be trans-

planted in other boxes two inches apart to allow room for development.

Following this about the end of May such plants as melons, egg plants, peppers and cucumbers may be set out in a hot bed; while others may be hardened off in cold frames before planting them out.

In planning our garden, it would be advisable to think of our programme, for if this is arranged properly some early vegetables may be first grown and harvested; after which, a second crop of something different may also be produced on the same land.

Again, we may economize in space by planting some early maturing vegetable alternately with one that has a slower growth; as in the case of cabbages which may be given their usual spacing in the row of two feet apart, then lettuce could be used as a filler, the latter being harvested before the cabbages have need of the space for further development.

In order that a continuous fresh supply be maintained, we must not forget to plant some crops at intervals of two weeks.

Turning now to insect pests, much trouble may be eliminated by preventative measures and also by prompt action when they first appear. Here is one instance where knowledge we acquired throughout the winter may be applied.

Looking still further into the future it is advisable that our observations during the coming season be noted down, for though we profit by our neighbour's experience and also by literature, still a record of happenings will greatly help us at some future date.

In thinking of implements to facilitate and speed up cultivation, it is to be noted that much can be done by the use of the wheel hoe,—which often is

made with seeder attachment. Providing the size of our garden warrants the outlay—which is not excessive—it will prove a profitable investment.

And now in conclusion let us once more notice that to get the best out of our land: we must plan as carefully and as far ahead as we would for our vacation; we must work from the known to the unknown, therefore let us acquire all the information we can, let our

plans be based on this knowledge, our preparations well advanced that we may take advantage of an early start.

Finally let us be orderly in our thinking of what we hope to do, for it is only by seeing things as a whole, each part in its proper place, and having the proper relation to each other part, that we can grasp the situation thoroughly and get the maximum out of our efforts.

A. W. B. '20.

The Conserving of Fruits by Scientific Dehydration

By Frances Baltes.

IN the East Gallery of the Grand Central Terminal in New York is the Mrs. Oliver Harriman Food Research Laboratory, a daily exhibit of a practical wartime measure and the answer to one of the biggest conservation questions today. To the fruit-grower, who does not need to be told the advantages of drying, the possibilities that dehydration has to offer will be of decided interest. Not that dehydration is something totally new,—in various forms it has been practiced from time immemorial. The savage tribes of Africa, the people of ancient Egypt, and the American Indians all very sensibly preserved their food by drying. The custom is a well-known one in Italy and Japan, and, in our own United States, the fruit-growers of California resort to sun-drying to lessen the waste of their abundant crops. But it is only of late that dehydration has come to make the method practicable everywhere. The farmer needs assurance that his labors will not be half wasted if he is expected to turn all his efforts to greater pro-

duction. It is an ironical fact that, in the year 1917, in spite of unusual conservation and greater production, the amount of foodstuffs wasted was greatly increased. Such an occurrence dehydration would make impossible, and the amount of money expended would be lessened as well.

The laboratory exhibit, which has the personal attention of Mrs. Harriman and is due entirely to her untiring patriotic efforts, has been open to the public since last November, and the big grey machine there has been receiving fruits and vegetables of all kinds and turning them out in dehydrated form. Last summer Mrs. Harriman became interested in the experiments that were being made in Westchester, New York, for the County Committee for General Safety. Realizing the great possibilities in the field of dehydration, she and the experimenter, Mr. Clarence V. Ekroth, Assistant Chief Chemist to the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, commenced the extensive research that now shows such wonderful results. For the summer of

1917 Mrs. Harriman generously gave over the gound floor of her town house to the work. The present laboratory, at 25 Vanderbilt Avenue, is under the direction of Mr. Ekroth and is conducted in co-operation with the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the New York City Health Department; there is continuous investigation of the subject of dehydration in an endeavor to arouse public interest in the project. The most practical methods are being worked out and incorporated with new suggestions resulting from experiments and with the ideas of the director, the object being to remove the usual difficulties involved in a new undertaking. Others may profit by the research and be saved much hard experience in the future. For dehydration has come to stay, as this exhibit very convincingly shows.

Dehydration, of course, simply means the extraction of all moisture; it goes farther than drying and evaporating. An attractively arranged table at the laboratory holds jars of dehydrated beans, corn, pears, peaches, apples, strawberries, and numerous other vegetables and fruits from which every bit of moisture has been scientifically removed. The same specimens in reconstituted form are shown nearby, apparently the fresh articles. It merely proves that, by the simple addition of water, a dehydrated product may be restored not only to its original appearance, but also with no loss of flavor, color, form, or even fragrance. Dehydrated strawberries have the same inviting odor as those ripening in the fields. The food value is absolutely unimpaired.

The advantages offered by dehydration are very definite ones. Its great object is to eliminate waste in every

possible way. It is now generally comprehended that, to prevent a world famine, we must keep up the food supply; for at least three years to come, more production will be needed. Our Allies have only about thirty-four per cent of the food they will need; and it is becoming plain that the field of production is a limited one, for there is not sufficient labor to increase it. The one alternative is to save—to prevent waste. The elimination of waste in every possible way is precisely the object of dehydration. As it is now, there is about sixty per cent waste between the grower and the consumer—a circumstance that, under present conditions, we can no longer afford to tolerate. Perishable food must be saved—before it perishes. Besides embodying practically every advantage obtained by canning, preserving, and cold storage, dehydration possesses certain greater advantages. It prevents loss by decay and freezing (these products will not freeze, nor will high temperature cause them to rot); it also saves the weight and cost of containers to a great extent. The cost of a suitable paper container is very slight—only a few cents for a pound of dehydrated material, as against fifty cents for tin for the bulkier fresh material. With the present shortage of glass and tin in view, this is a point to be considered. Since weight is very much decreased, dehydration saves freight; one hundred pounds of fresh fruit may be reduced to an average of ten pounds by complete drying. Usually a shrinkage of about five-sixths may be assumed; this means a considerable saving in space when shipping and storing. The container is a waxed cardboard carton. As another advantage, dehydration saves car space, and so lessens railroad congestion. A shipment of two hundred tons of dehydrat-

ed potatoes, for example, would be equivalent to a cargo of one thousand tons of the fresh product.

The machine that accomplishes the process of dehydration can take care of half a ton of fresh material every twenty-four hours. It occupies a space of ten square feet and requires a room not smaller than twenty feet square for its efficient operation. Another room for the workers who prepare the food is also necessary. The fruit (or vegetables), pared and sliced, is put in a shelved compartment on wire trays and becomes thoroughly dehydrated in from one and one-half to three hours, according to the nature of the product. The free circulation of moist air (and this is really more important than heat) depends upon a fan blower at the back of the machine. The temperature is kept around one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit most of the time; this, being the pasteurization point, insures the destruction of the micro-organisms present. All of the air used is filtered; as it takes up moisture, it is continually replaced by fresh air, thus utilizing the moisture evaporated from the fruit to humidify the air. Dehydrated foods, which are completely dried and rarely contain over three per cent moisture, will readily absorb moisture from the air if left uncovered. It is therefore important that they be speedily packed in airtight containers. Stored in this manner, they keep indefinitely. To reconstitute a dehydrated vegetable or fruit, it is merely necessary to place it in water,—cool, tepid, or boiling, depending on the material—and in from twenty minutes to four hours it is restored with all of its original appearance and flavor. The cellular structure has not been in the least impaired by the process. Properly dehydrated

fruits and vegetables are really entitled to be placed in a class above the “evaporated” product, which is of greater moisture content and frequently possesses properties noticeably different from and inferior to those of the natural article.

Dehydration is playing an important role in conservation of foods for the City of New York—for the waste in the food depots has hitherto amounted to the startling average of more than one million tons a month. As chairman of the Food Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, Mrs. Harriman's plans for an educational kitchen had the hearty approval of both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Williams. The city gave over the City College at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street for the use of her committee, and through the co-operation of the Board of Health and the city officials, the food waste was made available for dehydration. The donated building was opened in May as an educational kitchen for the public, where expert demonstrators show the use of the various kinds of foods and substitutes. A regularly rotating weekly program provides for different demonstrations on different days. Monday is devoted to wheat substitutes, Tuesday to dry and wet milk and children's diet, Wednesday to the dehydration of vegetables and fruits and cooking of the same, Thursday to wheat substitutes, Friday to the dehydration of fruits and vegetables and canning of the same, and Saturday to ice cream, war cakes, and simple desserts. The dried foods are sold for home use at cost prices, and war food bulletins are on sale at five cents a piece.

As for the supply from the food depots, heretofore discarded, it is so hand-

led that there is very little waste. About twenty-five per cent of it is actually good. The rest, which is partially usable may be dehydrated to provide fodder for cattle and stock, as is done in Germany.

Just as the Civil War led to the perfecting of condensed milk, so the present world war seems to be the impetus to this valuable process of dehydration. It is, indeed, on account of the war that the desirable advantages of dehydrated fruits and vegetables may be more clearly viewed. Just now, when every bit of shipping space must be utilized to the greatest extent, when weight and expense and liability to deterioration are each problems to be gravely considered, dehydration comes with the appearance of a godsend. It means that each car and ship will be able to transport from ten to fifteen times as much as they do now, and neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter will have the slightest injurious effect. A little investigation shows the problem of increased production to be rather a serious one and points out the urgent need of conservation. For some time the rural and urban districts have been tending to equalize in population, and in two years more the city numbers actually promise to be slightly larger than the rural. These points are clearly shown at the Grand Central laboratory exhibit by means of a chart. Other charts for the enlightenment of the visitor show the great depletion of the foreign grain supply, which must be met by America, if it is to be met at all, and the large percentage of exports without a compensating amount of imports.

For army purposes, dehydrated foods are ideally adapted. The fact that they keep perfectly is, in addition to

their other advantages, one of the best recommendations, as it is closely related to the hygienic welfare of the camp. With refrigeration plants facing a lack of ammonia, cold storage is hardly to be depended upon. The ease with which dehydrated foods may be prepared also makes them a convenience. It is interesting to know that one hundred pounds of dehydrated soup mixture (which is just as savory as that freshly made) will feed three thousand hungry soldiers. Our enemy knows the value of dehydrated foods in war times, and, if we are sensible, we shall profit by his experience in this matter. Directly after the start of the war, Germany made haste to add to four hundred and eighty dehydrating plants then in operation, two hundred and forty-six more, and at present it has more than two thousand. Dehydrated foods are keeping alive both army and civilian population, and even the German cattle. The English and French armies, too, use millions of pounds of dehydrated fruit and vegetables.

The dehydrator that has been described is not intended to meet the needs of the average family in a small home. It is rather for the large farm, for the community kitchen, for whatever enterprise can handle big quantities. It has been very successfully installed on country estates; and, for those who prefer it, there is a smaller model that is just half the size of the one described. The cost of installation amounts to about \$1,500; this includes the auxiliary preparatory machinery such as cutters and peelers. If operated to full capacity, the machine will dehydrate one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of material a year. There should be two workers. Inclusive of

wages, the small dehydrating plant may be run at an average cost of a cent for a pound of fresh material; exclusive of wages, the cost of operation will be only five-tenths of a cent a pound. Such

efficient conservation of food—and on food depends our strength and that of our Allies—presents a truly practical and patriotic opportunity. — Better Fruit.

The Selection and Care of Winter Layers

By A. G. Taylor, Macdonald College, Que.

ALL over the world poultry keepers are awakening to the fact that some hens lay more eggs than others, and that the hen that lays in winter is the hen that is the most profitable. Every poultry keeper should try and select out, as nearly as possible, the hens that will prove the best winter layers. Very rapid advancement has been made in breeding for egg production in the last ten years and we have every reason to believe that many of the fundamental principles underlying this breeding work are still unsolved.

While careful breeding has very much to do with egg production, yet other factors are also very important, and in this article we shall discuss the selection and attention necessary for best results. Such factors as housing, breed and strain are also very important and shall be discussed very briefly at this time.

Selection.

Winter layers should consist largely of pullets. Trap-nest records have shown that pullets make better winter layers than do hens. This statement is true, especially when applied to such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. White Leg-

horn hens, one year old, very often make very profitable winter layers and in some cases have been known to produce eggs just as cheaply as pullets. Pullets should be well developed, to make good winter layers. Leghorn pullets intended for layers should be hatched early in May, while the heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds should be hatched not later than the last week in April.

While the great danger is in hatching chickens too late in the spring, with the result that they are immature by the time the cold weather sets in, still there is danger in going the other extreme and having them hatched too early. Chickens hatched in March, if of the utility breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds, reach maturity anywhere from the middle of August to early in September, at which time they commence laying. These pullets usually lay well for a month or six weeks and then cease laying, and start to change their feathers. This molt is not a desirable one, coming as it does just when the cold weather is approaching in October. These pullets

seldom lay again until late in February or March and thus the poultryman loses by their being unproductive, or, in other words, boarders. Pullets that do not lay well during the winter months seldom make high records, and as the poultryman or farmer wants to breed from the female that has a good egg record, these pullets that molt are a bill of expense rather than a source of profit. Again, winter eggs are almost twice as valuable from a market standpoint, as spring or summer eggs, so that there is nothing to be gained by hatching the pullets too early in the spring.

On the large majority of our farms the hatching is left until the season is too far advanced. The rush of spring work, together with the shortage of labor, is no doubt largely responsible for the delay in hatching the chickens, but two to three weeks' delay in setting the eggs in the spring makes the chickens from one month to six weeks late in the fall. By having the chickens hatched at the proper time in the spring they get a good start in life. Lice and mites are not so hard to keep under control in April and early May as later on in the season, and the chick makes rapid growth. Chicks thus become covered with feathers before the hot sun of summer strikes them, and, having a good start in life, they continue to develop. The growth of the late hatched chick is held up by these two controlling factors and the late hatched pullet goes into winter quarters too young and immature to make a winter layer. Only by having the chickens hatched at the proper time can this difficulty be overcome.

In selecting pullets for the laying pen great care should be taken to remove those that are lacking in constitution.

Without a good robust constitution the bird cannot withstand the cold winter, and consume the amount of grain necessary to produce the desired result—eggs. Heavy laying hens are always gross feeders and birds possessing poor constitution are never heavy consumers. Birds that lack constitution are inclined to be dull and inactive. They can be seen sitting around the house during the day and are first on the roost at night and last off in the morning. They seldom scratch much in the litter. Look for the pullet that is always busy looking for food. She usually has a full crop and is happy, frequently singing. Her general make-up is pleasing to the eye, comb and wattles bright red, and plumage smooth and glossy.

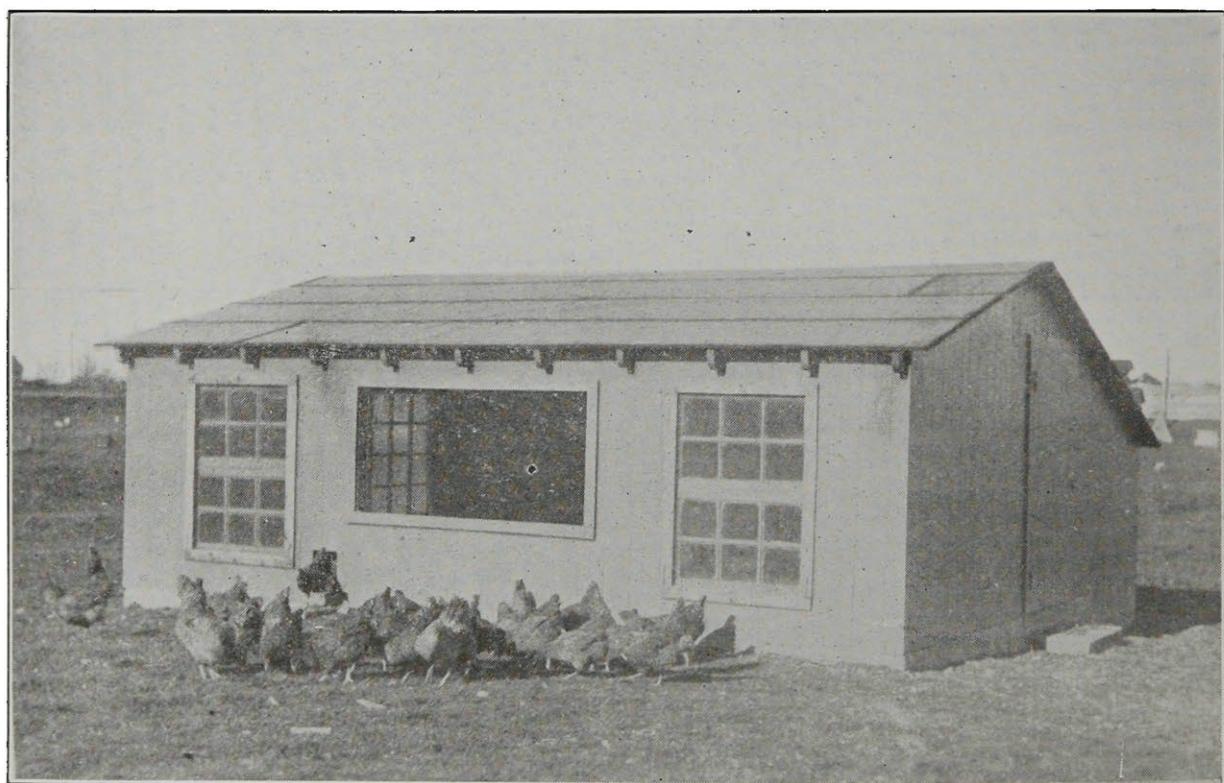
A fact worthy of considerable attention in the selection of winter layers is the rate of feather development in the chick. Leading poultry authorities are of the opinion that there is a direct correlation between the rate of both feather growth and quick development of a pullet and her subsequent performance as a layer. The pullet that develops feathers very slowly is seldom a profitable investment as a winter layer.

Relative to the selection of birds according to breed it is always wise to have the laying females as nearly the one size as possible. It is not good policy to put Leghorn and Plymouth Rock pullets together as their habits are slightly different and, therefore, feed and general care should differ accordingly. Leghorns, for instance, being more active than Plymouth Rocks will gather up the corn out of the mixed feed leaving the grains that are not palatable for the remainder of the flock. Then again, when the breeding season arrives it is impossible to use the eggs from a mixed flock, and it never pays

to move laying females during the early Spring months. (There is no objection to using pullet eggs for hatching purposes, providing the pullets are strong, healthy, well developed birds.) Better put them in the proper pen in the fall and avoid useless, detrimental labor later on in the season.

The breed best suited for winter egg production varies, to some extent, with

The problem of housing winter layers is of considerable importance, but space will not permit of a thorough discussion of this question. Suffice to say that the building should be well lighted, properly ventilated, and so constructed as to avoid draughts. The birds should be provided with ample floor space, four and one-half to five square feet of floor space being neces-



MACDONALD POULTRY HOUSE, SIZE 20 x 20 FT.
Suitable for 100 hens.

the poultryman's fancy, and, to a very great extent, with the conditions under which the birds are to be kept. The lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, do not stand the cold weather as well as the heavier breeds and should be kept in a better prepared house. Much more depends on the strain within the breed than in the breed itself. Try to get stock from a good laying strain. The breeds that have the best laying strains are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns.

sary for each hen. The floor should be dry and well covered with clean straw.

Care and Feed.

In common practice, feeding poultry is very simple indeed. The best feeding is, in fact, so simple that most poultrymen who undertake to feed correctly and fail, do so because they make the work so complicated and rely too much on their own understanding of the science of feeding and too little on the natural capacity of the hens to balance their own ration. Given healthy, rug-

ged birds, favorable conditions, and good wholesome food of a desirable mixture, a school boy or girl, sufficiently interested in a flock of hens to give it regular attention, can feed it as well as any one. The practice of feeding, then, should be just as simple as possible.

There are various methods of feeding, each complete in itself, and all aiming at one and the same object, the production of eggs. One of the easiest methods to carry out is the common practice of feeding grain in the litter and dry mash in the self-feeding hopper. A good dry mash can be obtained by mixing together the following:—Bran, 25 lbs.; shorts or middlings, 20 lbs.; corn-meal, 15 lbs.; ground oats, 20 lbs.; beef scraps, 15 lbs.; and charcoal, 5 lbs. This makes a mash that is quite palatable. This mash can be fed as dry mash in the self-feeding hopper, or used as wet mash by wetting with water or sour skim milk. When wet mashes are used they should be fed sparingly. Feed wet mash about noon and do not feed as much as the birds will consume. If hens are fed all the wet mash they will consume they will sit around the remainder of the day, which is undesirable. Wet mashes should be fed in V-Shaped troughs which should be kept perfectly clean.

The grain ration should compose the greater part of the feed and should be fed twice daily, morning and afternoon. The morning feed should consist of equal parts, by weight, cracked corn, feed wheat, oats and buckwheat. These mixed grains are scattered in litter, eight to ten inches deep, which is kept dry and well stirred, thus forcing the birds to do a great deal of scratching in securing their food. This exercise is very essential as it prevents the birds becoming too fat and stimulates blood circulation. The afternoon feed should consist of whole corn, which should be

fed in the middle of the afternoon. The whole corn is also fed in the litter. Sufficient mixed grain should be fed to keep the birds engaged during the greater part of the day and the afternoon feed of corn should be such as to insure that the birds go to roost with full crops.

Care should be taken never to overfeed. The best way to ascertain whether the birds are being overfed or not is to scratch away the litter and see if the floor is covered with grain. If grains are numerous no more feed should be given until the litter is thoroughly cleaned out of grain. When birds are overfed on whole grains they do not take the desired amount of exercise because the food can be secured without much exertion.

Green food of some kind must be supplied to laying hens during the winter months if best results are to be obtained. Mangels, turnips or cabbage can be used to good advantage and are highly relished by the birds. Alfalfa or clover hay, cut a little on the green side and well cured, can also be used to good advantage in supplying green food. Mangels are more palatable than turnips and, being easily grown and harvested, should be used whenever possible. Cabbage can be used to good advantage during the early winter, but should not be fed if frozen. Hang the cabbage up and allow the birds to pick at it. Mangels or turnips should be hung around the wall and not thrown in the litter. Drive a nail into the wall about 15 inches above the floor and split the mangel in two, lengthwise, hanging it with the split side towards the centre of the house. By this method the cut surface is kept clean and easily picked off by the birds.

For drinking purposes nothing equals sour skim milk. This supplies both food

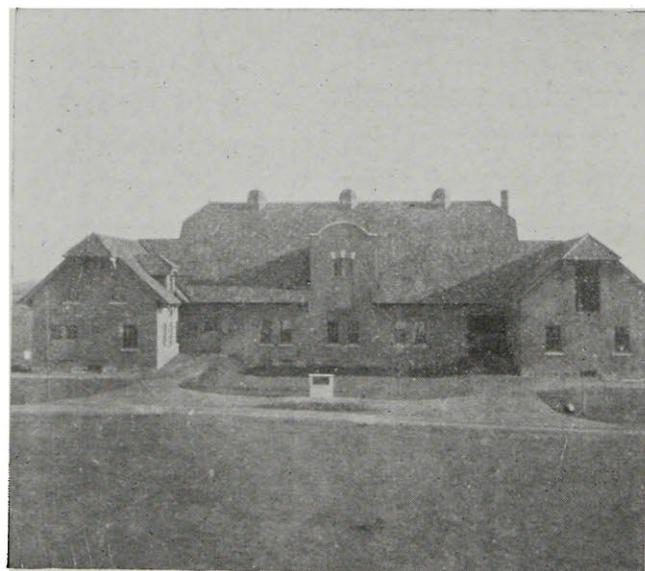
and drink and takes the place of meat seraps to a very great extent. It is very valuable for laying hens, being high in protein content, and should be used whenever possible. Where milk is not available fresh water should be supplied regularly. Keep the drinking pans perfectly clean and supply fresh water daily. Empty drinking pans each evening to prevent freezing.

Grit and oyster shell should also be supplied. These may be placed in a small self-feeding hopper and hung against the wall. The grit is used by the bird in grinding the grains, while the oyster shell, being rich in lime, supplies material for the formation of egg shells. When oyster shells are provid-

ed there is very little danger of the eggs being soft-shelled.

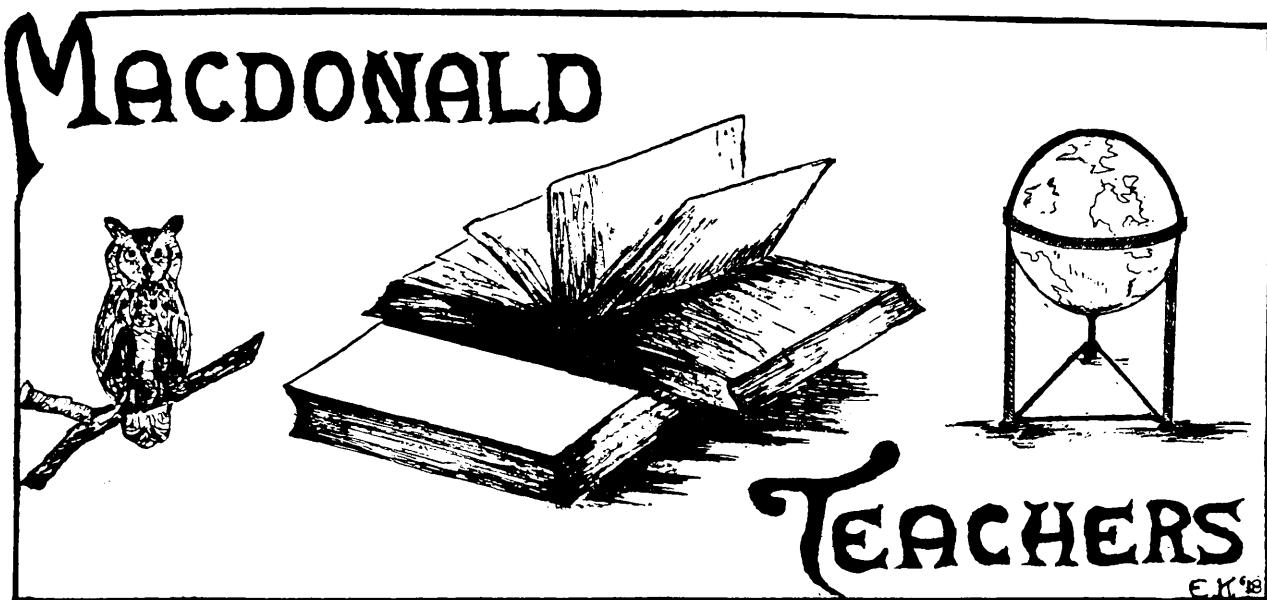
Birds developing colds or other ailments should be removed from the flock at once. By using a little potassium permanganate in the drinking water the danger from colds can be greatly overcome. Use just enough to make the water delicate wine colored.

Healthy, vigorous hens, proper housing, and good feed are very essential if winter eggs are to be secured, but constant care is just as important if best results are to be expected. What is everybody's job is nobody's job. Let someone be responsible. Profit or loss is determined by the egg yield.



CEREAL AND HORTICULTURAL BARN





TEACHERS
E.K.B.

Penmanship in Schools

(Continued.)

By Professor A. W. Kneeland.

In my last article, I closed by giving what is sometimes called the "One-eight" exercise, in which the various steps to be followed in getting pen in place and hand into position were detailed.

As soon as the order is learned, this exercise may be carried out very rapidly by merely giving the numbers in quick succession, as follows:—

"The one-eight exercise—one, two, three, four, etc."

Whenever it is seen that a number of pupils are holding pens badly, work should be stopped for a moment, and the exercise taken, as this will not only correct errors of pen-holding, but will afford a moment of change and rest, and relieve tension of muscles, that is almost certain to be present after some time spent in writing.

It will be seen that the following will be the results of the "one-eight" exercise, in so far as the position of the hand and fingers is concerned:—

(1) The hand will be held palm down, with left side slightly raised.

(2) The hand will rest on the ends of the third and fourth fingers, but not touching elsewhere.

(3) The arm will rest on the rounded muscle below the elbow, with the wrist clear of the desk; and this position of hand and arm should be insisted upon, even in the case of those who have formed, by long practice, a wrong habit.

(4) The pen will lie between the ends of the thumb and first two fingers, crossing the second finger at the side, under the end of the nail and not resting on the finger, which would leave all the grasping to be done by the thumb and first finger, for the second finger could not easily exert any upward pressure toward the other two.

It must be observed here that a three-fold support is the best and most economical of force of any.

Were a telephone or telegraph pole to be support by two long pike-poles instead of three, it would instantly topple over; but with three, it resists a very strong wind.

A table with three legs is more steady than one with four even; and any milkerman knows that a three-legged stool is the safest and best, this truth having found its way into literature in "The Red Fisherman," where the "Tall man sat on a three-legged stool."

The surveyor knows that the three-fold support is best, for the stand for his instrument is always a *tripod*.

The teacher should be constantly watchful to see that the hand does not turn over on the side and so allow the wrist to drop and impede that free movement which is so essential in acquiring a strong, bold hand.

Systems of Writing.

A few words as to the hygienic effects of different systems of writing may not be out of place here.

The claim that sloping writing more than vertical, tends to bring about permanent deformation of the spine has not been proved.

Burgerstein and Netolitzky cite a German investigator who found, after numerous tests, that about one per cent more pupils writing a sloping hand, showed signs of spinal deformation than did writers of a vertical hand; hence they and others have rashly concluded that a vertical hand is more in accord with hygienic laws than a sloping hand.

In giving its due value to the findings of this investigator, one must bear in mind several important facts:—

First, vertical writing had just been introduced when these investigations had been carried on, and for the very purpose of improving the posture of pupils while writing, and, hence, making less likely permanent deformation.

It will be granted at once that, under these circumstances, teachers would be

directing their attention more to posture than they had formerly done, and so secure better results.

Again, it must be stated that the slope in vogue at that time, was an excessive one, reaching in some cases as high as fifty degrees from the vertical, nearly four times that in use in our authorized copy-books.

It must, in justice, also be stated that other investigators, at that time, found little or no difference in permanent deformation among those using the two systems.

It is a somewhat significant fact that in these investigations, practically all of the difference was found in children of the first and second grades, while those who had formed their permanent habits of sitting and style, exhibited no appreciable difference; all of which goes to show that physical deformation in school children is not traceable to style of writing, but that it is probably due to the manner of sitting while writing or doing any other ordinary desk-work.

This brings me naturally to the subject of seating; and I may say at once that where seats and desks are non-adjustable, the case seems almost hopeless; and even where they are adjustable, through the ignorance or the non-action of the teacher, the case is almost as hopeless.

In the case of horizontal adjustment (along the floor) nearly all modern school desks are adjustable; but here we see that the rule of the carpenter who screws the desks to the floor, rather than that of the teacher of writing, governs in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, to the permanent injury of every child who is compelled to write at such desks.

The carpenter's rule is to set the desk so that the front edge of the desk will be vertically over the front edge of the chair.

This is a serious error, as will be seen when a child is compelled to sit with his back resting against the back of the chair; i.e. all across the chair and not on the front edge only. He will be forced to bend forward and over in order to place his arms on the desk in their proper position.

Here is the one great source of the rounded backs and stooped shoulders seen in so many of the boys, especially, of our schools; and the habit formed in the growing boy becomes a life habit, a permanent deformity, which might have been largely avoided had measures been taken in time.

In order that a child may sit reasonably erect when working at a desk, the seat should be set so far forward as to permit him to sit all across the seat of the chair, with his back resting against its natural support, and his clothes in

front lightly touching the front edge of the desk.

It is but a matter of a few hours' work for a man with brace and bit and a strong screw-driver, to put all the seats and desks in an ordinary school room into proper relationship; and if the teacher cannot get the school board to attend to this serious matter at once, she might exercise her all-persuasive powers with some pupil's big brother and get him to do it under her charming supervision.

As a rough rule, the front edge of the chair should be three or four inches under the front edge of the desk and not in vertical line with it.

Our best authorities say at least three inches under the front of the desk; and long experience confirms this opinion.

Let any one try the experiment of sitting in a chair too far back from the desk while writing, and then with the chair drawn up as indicated; and he, at least, will no longer be so cruel as to compel his pupils to sit at seats and desks adjusted by carpenter-rule.



The Plants in November

By D. W. Hamilton, Ph.D., B.S.A.

Plants in November are in the "sere and yellow leaf." Excepting the *evergreens*, few plants then show green leaves. Here and there on the lawn the green rosettes of the dandelion, or in the pasture the velvety, light green rosettes of the mullein, show plainly against a background of yellowish grasses. All plants, both great and small, show signs of their preparation for winter.

Look at trees and shrubs! Nearly all stand out leafless, and in most cases, fruitless. Many of the shrubs, such as elder, barberry, and dogwood, keep their fruits of different colours, but bear no leaves. The mountain ash, sumach, and other trees also retain their fruits, which serve as food for winter birds driven southward from the frozen North. All trees and shrubs that bear large leaves have learned that it is profitable to drop their old leaves in autumn and obtain new ones the following spring. If the leaves remained on the trees, even in a dormant condition, during the cold, dry, windy days of winter, the loss of sap by evaporation (transpiration) through the leaves would be great, and the tree might not recover from the loss. By dropping its leaves after withdrawing all the good substances (protoplasm and sap) in them, and by covering the leaf-scars with cork prevent loss of sap through the wound, the tree or shrub in most instances survives the winter. In order that leaves and flowers may be thrown out early in spring, leaf-buds and flower-buds are formed in the autumn, ready to burst open when warm weather arrives. Again, trees and shrubs have woody stems, which are not injured by freez-

ing, and can live on, year after year, suffering little from changing weather conditions.

Plants with soft (herbaceous) stems must provide in other ways, if they are to survive the winter. Most herbaceous plants do not try to live through the winter in adult form. They blossom and ripen seeds during one summer season, and then die. Grains, mustards, lamb's quarters, pigweeds, chickweeds, nasturtium, mignonette, and other weeds and garden flowers are examples. These plants are called *annuals*, because they live during one year only. In November nearly all annuals are dead.

Some plants are not able to grow from seeds, produce flowers and ripen seeds during one season. They complete the round of life during a second year and then wither and die. Such plants are called *biennials*. The burdock among weeds, and the carrot, turnip and parsnip among garden plants, are examples. During the first year biennials grow from seeds, and store up in their underground stems or roots, which become large and fleshy, a large amount of food for use during a second year. In autumn the frost kills all above-ground parts of the plant. The underground part survives the winter, and in spring sends up new stems and leaves. The plant bears flowers and ripens seeds during the second summer, and in autumn dies. In November only the dying stems and leaves of biennials are seen.

Other plants with herbaceous stems are able to live on from year to year, producing flowers and seeds every year. They are called *perennials*. Wild as-

ters, golden rods, thistles, dandelions, many clovers and grasses, rhubarb and asparagus are examples. These plants like biennials, store up a certain amount of food in roots or underground stems every summer for use during early spring of the next year. The part in the ground survives the winter; the above-ground part dies in autumn. In some cases, for example, the dandelion and mullein, a rosette of leaves produced in early autumn helps to protect

the underground part in late autumn and early spring.

All plants prepare for winter. The evergreens cover their needle-shaped leaves with balsam to help prevent excessive loss of sap by transpiration during the windy days of winter. In November all plants have completed their preparations for winter. Then we see them in winter dress.

“November’s sky is chill and drear,
November’s leaf is red and sere.”

—Tennyson.

THE CALL.

There's an office back in London, and
the dusty sunlight falls,

With its swarms of dancing motes
across the floor,

On the piles of books and papers and
the drab distempered walls
And the bowlers on their pegs behind
the door.

There's an office-stool in London where
a fellow used to sit
(But the chap that used to sit there's
oversea);

There's a job they're keeping open till
that fellow's done his bit,
And the one that job is waiting for
is—Me!

And it may be black ingratitude, but
oh, Good Lord, I know
I could never stick the office-life
again,

With the coats and cuffs and collars
and the long hours crawling
slow,

And the quick lunch and the same
old morning train;

I have looked on Life and Death and
seen the naked soul of man,
And the heart of things is other than
it seemed,
And the world is somehow larger than
the good old office plan,
And the ways of earth are wider than
I dreamed.

There's a chap in the Canadians — a
clinking good chap too—
And he hails from back o' nowhere
in B.C.,
And he says it's sure some country, and
I wonder if it's true,
And I rather fancy that's the place
for me.

There's a trail I mean to follow and a
camp I mean to share
Out beyond the survey, up in Cassiar,
For there's something wakened in me
that I never knew was there,
And they'll have to find some other
chap to fill that vacant chair,
When the boys come marching home-
ward from the war.

—by C. Fox Smith, in *Punch*.



A Week in the Department

Ting-a-ling-a-ling.a ling-a ling-a ling!

To this add the grating of a claxon, the shriek of a siren and the terrorizing clang of a firebell, then, in some small measure, you will have imagined the sound that rent the air of Gay Street at 6 a.m. one Monday morning.

A frantic hand followed by a still more frantic figure hurled themselves at the father of the above-described disturbance. There was not time to be lost in groping around to silence it by the proper means, so under the pillow it went to expend itself at leisure. The hand and figure were already occupied in the difficult task of performing their morning toilet solely by the sense of touch, while the mind belonging to the same was engrossed with things more complicated still.

For this poor soul, be it known, was destined to hide herself from the outer world and all its shallow joys and sorrows, to emerge, perhaps, alive (who knows how?) after the duration of a week from the depths of The Apartment!

Everything had been in readiness the night before—in fact, the preparations extended for a week past. Kind friends had helped to administer the last rites, loaned aprons, collars and comfortable boots, offered advice (asked or unasked, ad. lib.) on table serving, menus, schedules, substitutes, etc.; set her alarm clock, put her to bed and finally turned out the light. Several times during the night she had arisen and taken the clock to the window where, by the beam of a star, she had discovered that only two hours had elapsed since she had before looked at it.

Now the morning had arrived and the curtain rises on the dark scene we have before described. Despite the fact that she had efficiently arranged her clothes, her cook-books, her menus in order of progression from bed to door there was a horrible minute as she went to leave the room when she discovered that the Boston Cooking Book had been removed from the threshold where she had so carefully placed it. However, it was found neatly set on the table and then she was away—for better or for worse.

Through the slumbering residence she sped. Through the chilly tunnel and on up three flights of stairs (and she felt that it would have been more appropriate if they had led down) and to the Apartment door she came. The door opened, the door closed, and our senior was in The Apartment.

It was the middle of study hour. Kind friends sat staring gloomily across the table at each other chewing their pencils. The Apartment girl had not yet come back. Could it be that anything had happened? But no! There was a halting footstep at the door. In staggered and prostrate fell across the bed the collapsing form of her who had been hallowed by one day in the Apartment. After a due amount of stimulant had been given, burns anointed with sweet oil and other restoratives applied, she was able to sit up and describe her first day in The Apartment.

Breakfast had gone beautifully. She had been there no time until a halo of steam from the porridge had floated around her head, and the aroma of percolating coffee had circulated throughout The Apartment.

With the pleasant glow from the success of breakfast fresh upon her, she had commenced leisurely at her morn-

ing tasks. The laundry had been made up, bedroom work done and daily dusting completed.

Then the question arose whether she should do her marketing now or leave it until the afternoon. Unfortunately, she had decided upon the afternoon, for who should come in to lunch but three extra people. To make the macaroni and cheese go around she had had to sprinkle an enormous amount of bread-crumbs on the top. To swell the apple snow another white of egg had to be added which removed all trace of apple and left snow. The two muffins which she had set aside for herself had to be piled on the plate and she mourned the one she had eaten for a test.

However, looking back upon it she was consoled to think that those in the dining-room had no idea that the stomach of the cook went empty.

In the afternoon, her market basket on her arm, money in purse, she sallied forth to purchase the week's supplies. So intent was she in studying her market list that she had not seen the clouds which were gathering and afterwards this had proved disastrous.

As she stepped from Mr. Dawes' store, she felt a splash of rain, so, clutching her fish under one arm and her market basket on the other, she made her gait as hurried as her position of Apartment housekeeper would let her. But alas! Before she reached the college gates an avalanche of rain descended upon her and rivulets of fishy water were streaming down her coat (the coat has been an outcast since that day). The bag of oatmeal and the last pound of sugar available in the village gradually melted and flowed into one. Then to crown it all, the horrifying thought struck her that she had forgotten the receipt for her fish and she had to trudge

back through the awful downpour.

Back in the Apartment she arrived, wet, fishy and late. The dinner, started under these disadvantages, went from bad to worse. The carefully planned menu which she had made out for her first dinner consisted of

Cream of Celery Soup

Planked Fish.

Creamed Potatoes. Green Peas.

Steamed Pudding.

Coffee.

Many a time she had visualized this meal being served in triumph.

The too hot fire gave the soup a somewhat scorchy taste which could not be quite camouflaged under celery salt, pepper or almost anything within her reach.

After being busily engaged at this for some time, she flew and opened the oven door. A burst of flame greeted her. The fish lay helpless on a burning plank. Her first thought was of the fire extinguisher on the stairway of the Girls' Residence, but on second thought she seized a dipper of water and threw it in the oven. After a few moments of steam, smoke and confusion she found herself gazing hopelessly at the wreck of the fish lying on the table before her. The thought that the tea-bell might ring any minute spurred her to action. She grabbed the sauce which was meant for the peas and swathed it around what fish she could rescue from out the charred mass. She bore it to the table all unconscious of the black smudge on her nose, the only outward sign of the struggle which had just been enacted.

The pudding which had been her pride—her hope—her joy, a masterpiece of substitution, was now to be brought out in triumph. The cover was lifted, but lo! The pudding was found to be flat. The cook sat down and dissolved

in tears. She sprang up and in a frenzy of despair proudly took some prunes to the table.

At the end of her tale the Apartment girl again collapsed on the bed, and it took the united efforts of all her kind friends to restore her to a semblance of her former self. After a little nourishment she so far revived as to become grimly determined to make the next day a success.

News of the following day was anxiously awaited by Kind Friends. The Apartment girl burst in at night radiant. She had had to return through another downpour of rain, but nothing could dampen her spirits that night, everything had turned out a monument to culinary art. She had so far substituted the pudding that night that she had practically made it out of nothing.

There had been nothing to mar the serene progress of the day except once, as she bore the famous pudding to the table in triumph, a hair-pin had scattered noisily to the floor and to the horrified ears of the waitress the sound had seemed to reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the Apartment. She retired in some confusion to the pantry; but, as was said before, nothing could lastingly damp her ardor.

Each day the Apartment girl returned in varying moods. On the whole, everything went smoothly, but some moments and some experiences were described by the Apartment girl as truly awful, others as merely annoying.

The Care of the House classes she dwelt upon particularly. They, it seemed, had had an aggravating habit of swarming in upon her at all hours, laden with mops, pails, cornice brushes and brooms, and insisted in getting under her feet just at the psychological mo-

ment. Among other annoying incidents was that in which she had picked up a hot casserole and shrieked aloud in the presence of the assembled guests. There was the agonizing time, too, when the dinner lay stretched before her uncooked on a gradually expiring gas stove at 5.55 p.m.

After five days of this it was little wonder on the second last night Kind Friends had to bolster her up with adhesive plaster so that she might be en-

abled to complete her last day in the Apartment.

She returned the last night. Limp and useless they put her to bed after binding up her burns and cuts. There she remained in peace and quietness through Sunday until Monday morning, except when her mind was disturbed by thoughts of the expense of the Apartment, per capita, per meal, per day and decimals danced dizzily before her eyes.

The 1918 Initiation

Founded on Fact.

In the days to come, when the Seniors all have a bank-account, and consequently can think of something else besides "how to put it" in the next letter home, and when the Juniors, as full-fledged Seniors are racing the corridors in desperate search for ideas which are original for their initiation, then will the thoughts of both often turn to the night upon which Seniors '18 received Juniors '18 into the fellowship of Macdonald.

In spite of many endeavours on the part of some of the Juniors, not the slightest inkling of when **it** was to happen could be found out. Thus there were added to the horrors of the real thing the horrors of uncertainty, and for many a night many a poor, lonely Junior crept to bed with longing thoughts of home and a peaceful little cot there. This awful period, we are afraid, was purposely prolonged by the hard-hearted Seniors, but at last the time was ripe and here, let us be thankful, the worry commenced for the would-be initiators. Could the humble Juniors, peacefully

dressing for supper or going quietly for their mail, have seen the creeping and twisting that the Seniors had to go through before they got into the dining-room for their supper, and have heard the awful thumping of their hearts as they ate, they would have been quite willing to furnish them with a little amusement later on.

Dressing commenced about six o'clock, and it was no ordinary procedure. Everything had to be put on backwards, with the exception of boots. The hair arrangement was the worst yet. Never before was hair so long and straggly and never before had hair been treated as it was. In spite of holding it aside with both hands to avoid tripping over it, or falling over the banister as the descent was made, some of it would get mixed up with long eyelashes and tickle long noses. To say the least, the progression to the dining-hall was not stately as becometh Seniors, but was more like the advance of a number of Indian squaws. So much said for the Seniors.

All this time the besieged were enjoying a wholesome supper and all the gingerbread they wanted. They were also criticizing the Freshies when, to serve them right, the lights went out and something happened. For some time they could only look at that long line of weird-looking, frontwards-back figures marching up and down the aisles. After a time, however, it occurred that this must be the initiation. (We must not omit to mention here that the clapping of hands was much appreciated). When the parade was over the President read some very sensible and very much-needed rules for the guidance of the Juniors. The one of most point had reference to the powdering of noses and one of equal wisdom said that, were a Junior to meet a Senior coming down the stairs, Junior must immediately back down, allowing Senior right of way. Following the rules, definite—yes, very definite—instructions were read as to what each Junior must do after supper but, in spite of this, some inattentive ones mistook the door and were not turned back by the guard. They were dealt with later.

After each girl had signed the scroll, and here let us advise Juniors always to sign their own name, they were meekly led up the gym. stairs to be coldly branded with a red-hot iron at the top. Could they have seen the energy displayed by one Senior in pounding that ice with something from the gym. that looked like a flat-iron and have seen her hands, they would not have minded a bit. However, they didn't. To make up for the loss of their dessert they were then invited

to a treat of animal matter on agar, but some, nastily refusing, received more than their share. That taught them *never* to refuse a Senior *anything*. Subdued by this, they obeyed quickly when told to take down their hair and braid it tightly in two pig-tails. This was to let the Seniors see how they looked when unadorned. Hence, they were led to scramble like an egg in the middle of the gym. floor and, though some needed more spring and vim, many did creditably. Where a yell comes in in this treatment of an egg has yet to be found out by Science. After furnishing this proof of wit, imagination, and gymnastic ability they were marched over to the dais of the President, where they were compelled to knock their heads upon the floor as a sign of complete subjection. Upon arising, a green bag full of salt was pinned upon them to keep them from being too fresh for the first week. As a last sign of respect and submission they again knocked their heads upon the floor and retired. They were then recognized as belonging to Old Macdonald. To take away any injured feelings that might possibly have arisen the Seniors then treated them to apples. As for those who missed this ennobling treatment, just mention castor oil, grease-paint and corkscrews in their presence, and see how fast they disappear. They will never do it again.

Ever since that big night the feeling of comradeship and co-operation has been growing among the girls, and now we all can sing with all our hearts, "All hail, Macdonald!"

- - Faculty Items - -

DURING the Autumn a considerable number of members of the College staff have suffered at the hands of the dread destroyer. Miss Dubois, of the School of Household Science fell a victim to the influenza epidemic. A tribute to her memory appears elsewhere in this number. Mrs. N. C. MacFarlane was called home to Prince Edward Island by the death of her only brother, which resulted from pneumonia following the Spanish gripe. Miss Stewart's father (Miss Hill's grandfather) died at Guelph in July, Miss Russell's father at Ottawa on September 30th, Mlle. Bieler's mother at Lausanne, Switzerland, on October 8th, and Miss Jean Fraser's father in Nova Scotia in October. Miss Hattie of the Bursar's office staff lost a sister and a brother-in-law in the wreck of the Princess Sophia on the Alaska coast on October 25th.

Principal Harrison, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, spent the summer in Petawawa Camp as Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of administration.

The services of Miss Stewart, Superintendent of the Residences, have been loaned to the United States War Department. She is in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, Washington, D.C. as Chief Nurse and Director of the Army School of Nursing.

Miss Jean Fraser, who was Assistant in the Dining Room last year, has gone to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., as Dietitian to the Nurses' Mess. We regret to learn that since arriving there she has suffered from influenza and pneumonia.

Dr. A. Norman Shaw, Lecturer in Physics, has resigned to join the staff of the Physics Department of McGill as Associate Professor.

Mr. Lods, of the Cereal Department has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the First Tank Battalion and is now overseas.

Messrs. L. C. McOuat, of the Stock Farm, and J. C. Moynan, of the Cereal Department, enlisted in the 79th Battery during the summer. Both have since been transferred to Tank Battalion No. 2, which has gone overseas.

Lieutenant L. C. Raymond, who was invalided home, has rejoined the staff of the Cereal Department, taking up the work of roots formerly under the charge of Mr. Lods.

Lieut. A. R. Ness was reported wounded about October 1st, and is now in hospital in Manchester, England. We are glad to be able to report that his wounds are not serious.

Mr. Wilfrid Sadler, Assistant in Bacteriology, resigned in the early summer to accept an appointment as Assistant

Professor of Dairying in the University of British Columbia.

Mr. A. C. Gorham, Assistant in Horticulture, is absent on leave pursuing a post-graduate course in Cornell University.

Mr. G. J. VanZoeren, Assistant in Chemistry, left November 1st to join the United States Ordnance Department as chemist at large. His first duties are at Nobel, Ont., near Parry Sound. Mrs. VanZoeren has gone home to Holland, Michigan.

Miss Isabella McDougall, B.A., honor graduate of Queen's University, has been appointed temporary instructor in Physics.

Miss Florence Buzzell has been appointed to the staff of the School of Household Science to assist in demonstration work in the Homemakers' Clubs and to do experimental work at the College.

Miss Beatrice Clark of the High School, has been appointed Specialist in French.

Miss Rachel Weinfield, formerly teacher of French and Drawing in the High School, holds a Fellowship in French in Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Mabel Price has resumed her work in the Macdonald High School.

Mr. Charles Stephen, R.N., has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander. His first boat, the Cowslip, was torpedoed while Mr. Stephen was ashore. He is now on H.M.S. Skate. Mrs. Stephen is doing war work in Liverpool.

Miss Douglas McGregor is assisting Miss Russell in the Residences. Since leaving the College as a student, Miss McGregor has taken a three months' course as student dietitian in Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., and has spent

another three months in the Montreal Maternity Hospital as Dietitian.

Prof. and Mrs. Barton took a trip to the Pacific Coast in the summer. Prof. Barton acted as judge at the Regina and Vancouver Exhibitions.

Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Engineer, had a long siege of illness during the Fall. He suffered from typhoid pneumonia.

Dr. Hamilton spent six weeks of his vacation at the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, where he was a member of the staff of the Agricultural Education Department of the Summer Quarter. His lectures were on Elementary Agricultural Education and the History of Vocational Education.

Mr. Starrak attended the summer school of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and took courses in Agricultural Engineering and Vocational Education.

Prof. W. P. Fraser, of the Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farms, who is back amongst us for another session, spent the summer at Brandon, Man., continuing his investigations of rusts and other diseases of the cereals. Mrs. Fraser also spent the summer in Brandon.

Miss Gallimore, stenographer to the Journal of Agriculture and to the Biology and Bacteriology Departments, resigned in September to accept a position as Secretary to Prof. Paul Munroe, in Columbia University, New York City.

Miss Armour, stenographer, resigned September to enter a course of training in Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Quebec City.

Miss K. B. Hattie joined the staff of the Bursar's office during the summer.

Mrs. Troughton, a daughter of Mr. Armstrong of the Bursar's office, has been appointed stenographer for the Journal of Agriculture.

Miss Kathleen Skinner, a graduate of the Macdonald High School, has been appointed stenographer to the Chemistry, Physics and Manual Training Departments.

Prof. and Mrs. Boving of the University of British Columbia announced the birth of a daughter in the early summer. Prof. Boving was formerly in charge of the root investigations of the Department of Cereal Husbandry and Mrs. Boving (Miss Wren) was Instructor in Physical Training in this College.

Miss Jenny Reid, formerly Instructor in Home Dairying, who is at her home, Trosben, 33 Bellevue Road, Ayr, Scotland, suffered from the first illness of her life last Spring. She had visits from Engineer Commander and Mrs. Charles Stephen and from Lieut. A. R. Ness. In a letter to Dr. Harrison in the summer, she stated that Mr. Norval Sinton, formerly employed in her department here, was then in Witley Camp.

Miss Jessie D. Gray, formerly Assistant in Home Dairying, is at her home in Ballochallan, Callendar, Scotland.

On September 27th Lieutenant A. R. Ness received a flesh wound in the groin, caused by a piece of shrapnel. He was sent to Manchester, England, to the Second Western General Hospital, and at latest reports was recovering rapidly.

Macdonald Golf Club.

Three competitions have been held this Fall. The first which was for the best score with one club, was won by Dr. Kelso. The second competition consisted of driving, approaching, and putting, and the best score for a round. The two prizes were won by Dean Laird

and Mr. Vanderleck. The third competition consisted of a tournament according to match play and was won by Mr. Vanderleck with Professor Murray as runner-up in the final.

An attempt was made to get a mixed competition with the leading members of the club, but an insufficient number of ladies consented to play, and the match fell through.

The new record for the course was made by Dean Laird in August, and now stands at 34 for nine holes.

Capt. Douglas Weir, B.S.A., M.Sc., who was Assistant in Biology 1907 to 1911, died at Edinburgh on November 12th. Capt. Weir was a son of ex-Recorder R. Stanley Weir, of 96 Westmount Boulevard, Montreal. He graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1906, and spent a few months at Cornell University before joining the staff of Macdonald College. While here he took post-graduate work in McGill and received the degree of Master of Science. He was interested in music and took a leading part in the organization of entertainments by the students. On leaving the College, he engaged in farming at his father's summer home on Lake Memphremagog, near Graniteville. Early in the war he enlisted in the Army Service Corps and became an instructor in forestry and veterinary science at Quebec. He went overseas in June, 1916, with a detachment of the Army Service Corps, and upon its disbandment in England was placed in charge of the Forestry Department with headquarters in London. In November, 1916, he married Miss Wilmot Gow, daughter of the late Mr. William Gow, Sagamore, Coliton, Edinburgh, who is left with an infant son, Ian Douglas.

Miss Barbara Du Bois

An Appreciation.

*When the time comes for me to go,
Let all my songs cease upon their one
refrain,
And my basket be full with the fruits
and the flowers of all seasons.*

When one reads these words from the Prayer of Rabindranath Tagore one's heart is filled with the hope that it may

busy, and has laid his hand most heavily on the young fruit and tender flowers that were just beginning to show their beauty and promise. Our own community has not been passed by, and on October 17th Miss Barbara Du Bois—young and full of life and hope—was taken, a victim of influenza.



be granted to them to gather up their basket filled with the fruits and flowers of their labors at just this season of the year when nature, having fulfilled her mission, has garnered in her harvest, and makes ready for her long sleep. This autumn season will be forever tinged with sadness for many a heart, for this year the Reaper has been very

Miss Du Bois was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Du Bois, North Haven, Connecticut. At an early age she showed that she had been endowed with a particularly alert and active mind, and one which would take advantage of every opportunity. After graduating from High School, Miss Du Bois entered Columbia University as

a student in the School of Household Arts, Teachers' College, completing her course and attaining the degree of B.S. in June, 1917. In the autumn of the same year she was asked to accept the position of County Agent for Wayne County, New York State, the work for the State being directed by Cornell University. As lecturer and demonstrator in the cause of Food Conservation her enthusiasm and interest enlisted the sympathy of many and greatly added to the numbers of those who were working for this cause. During the time spent there she won for herself the esteem and friendship of those among whom she worked. In January, 1918, she came to Macdonald College as lecturer and instructor in the School of Household Science.

To those who knew Miss Du Bois and could claim her as a friend—and her friends were legion—her friendship meant much. When life looked dark and a cheering word was what was needed, she it was who gave it and brought happiness with her sunny presence and bright way. She seemed to gather gladness and sunshine from the great outdoors, where she spent her happiest hours and of which she was passionately fond. Beneath this happy, light-hearted manner, was hidden a depth of char-

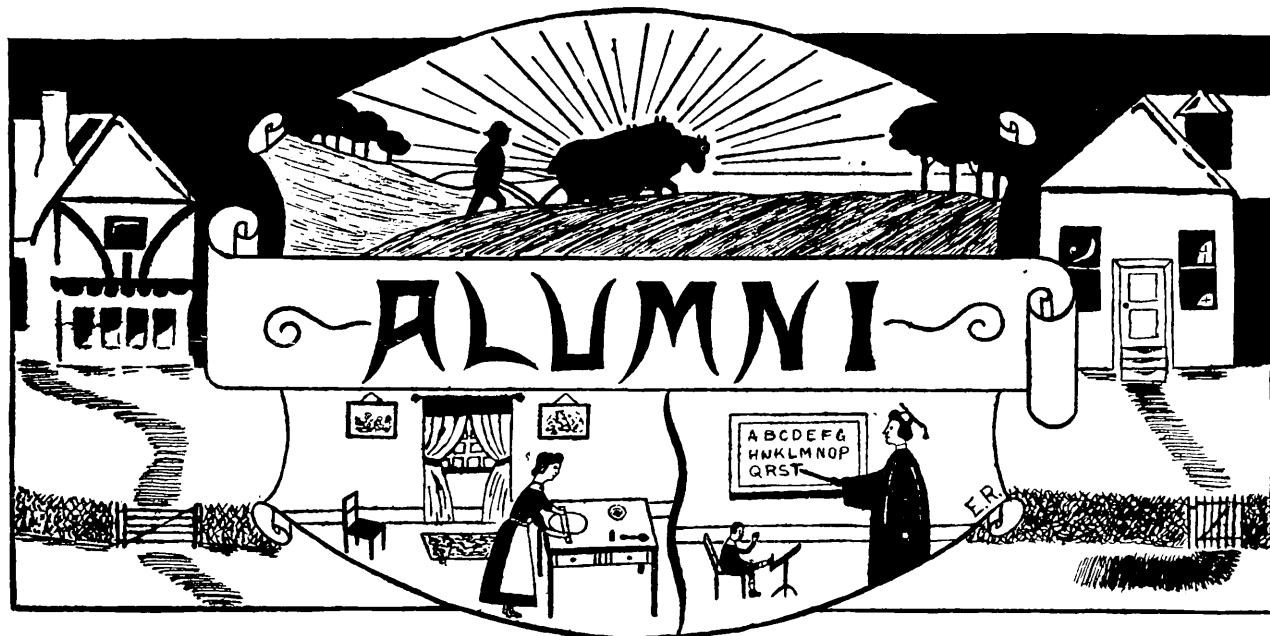
acter not often found in one so young. When one had the privilege of learning her ideals and her views on those things which make life worth while one felt as if the best must always be sought and that only by finding and holding to this best could one fulfill life's requirements.

To her devoted parents, her beloved grandmother and her brother the heartfelt sympathy of this community will go out in this dark hour. Many who are nearing life's boundary line will miss the interested young friend and sympathetic listener. Many a classmate will miss the cheering, helpful companion. Many a child will remember the gay, happy playmate who understood its moods so well. And what of those who have worked and studied with her? To them remembrance of her can be best expressed by these lines, of which, like the opening ones, she was particularly fond.

*A will to face the darkness
Of life's last setting sun,
An uncomplaining spirit
When the race of life is run,
Or we lay our best loved treasures
beneath the mounded sod,—
Some of us call it Courage,
And others call it God.*

—A. E. H.





Teachers

Miss Elizabeth Anderson, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Class '15—is teaching in Aberdeen School, Montreal.

Miss Ruth Palmer, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Class 1914-15, is now a First Year Specialist in Delorimier School, Montreal.

The Misses Mary and Edith Gardner, the former of Class '11, the latter Class '17, are teaching in the Model School, Pointe Claire, Que.

Miss Bertha Blynn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Class '18, has spent her time since leaving College in an office near New York City, but expects to take up teaching next term.

Miss Hazel Burbanks, of Lachine, Que., Class '18, is teaching in Verdun, Que.

Miss Pearl Hamilton, of Howick, Que., is teaching in one of the Protestant Schools at St. Henri. Miss Hamilton attended Macdonald in 1916-17.

Miss Janie Hayes, Class '18, is teaching in Quebec City.

Miss Haroldine Tucker, of Montreal, Que., Class '10, died at her home, April

1918, after having spent seven years of successful teaching in the William Lunn School, Montreal.

Miss Beth Palmer, Class '16, is teaching in Rosemont School, Montreal, after having spent a trying, but successful year in a school on the Gaspe Coast.

Miss Mary Keir, of Riverfield, Que., Class '17, has been a teacher under the Protestant Board of Montreal, for the last two years.

Miss Tamara Kahan, of Montreal, Class '17, is a member of the staff in the Aberdeen School, Montreal.

Miss Marion MacNaughton, Class '15, is also a teacher in the Aberdeen School, Montreal.

Miss Helen Hawke, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Class '14, has been one of the most successful teachers of the William Lunn School during the past three years. Why is Helen wearing an aviation cap?

Miss Hilda Fowlie and Miss Clara Tyrrell, both of Class '18 are teaching in Aberdeen Model School, Montreal West.

The following Maedonald girls of Class '18 are teaching in Mount Royal School: Jean Fowler, Enid Williams, Maud Ford, Lilian Morton, Jessie Hood and Hazel Landskail.

The Misses Doris Booth, Beryl Field, and Doris Brisee, of Class '18, are teaching in Strathern School.

Miss Hattie Husbands, Class '17, is teaching at Fairmount School.

The Misses Marjorie Carpenter and Margaret Pringle, Class '18, are teaching in Earl Grey School.

We are pleased to state that Miss Isobel Cameron, Class '17, is recovering favorably from a severe accident which happened some few months ago.

Miss Jean Sorley and Miss Annie Sanders are teaching in Peace Centennial School.

Miss Edmée Duval, Class '17, is teaching near her home town of St. John's, Que.

Miss Aggie Hay and Miss Hazel Silver, of Class '18, are teaching in Bancroft School.

Miss Nettie McFarlane and Miss Grace Bradford of Class '14, Misses Eva Duncan, and Elsie Younie, of Class '12, and Miss Myrtle Duffy, of Class '16, are all teaching in Granby High School.

Miss Elsie McFarlane, Class '11, is teaching in Royal Arthur School.

Miss Bessie MacDougal, Class '14, is teaching in Valleyfield.

Miss Katie Goodfellow, of Class '16, is one of the teaching staff in Huntingdon Academy.

Misses Annie Muir, Alice Hamilton, and Grace Gardiner, of Class '16, are teaching in Verdun.

School of Household Science

Miss Gladys Rutherford, Homemaker, '17, has been doing V.A.D. work at the Grenadier Guards Emergency Hospital, Montreal, while her cousin Jean is doing V.A.D. work at the Drummond Street Convalescent Home.

Miss Irene Carpenter, the popular president of Senior Science, '17, is putting her knowledge into practice at her home in Norton Mills, Vermont.

Miss Laura Kirby, Senior Science, '17, assisted the dietitian at the St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, during the influenza epidemic.

Miss Dorothy Buzzell, Senior Science, '18, is assistant dietitian at the Drummond Street Convalescent Home.

Miss Jean Fraser is representing the Senior Science Class of 1917 in the U.S.A., where she has accepted a posi-

tion as dietitian of the nurses' mess at the Walter Reid General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

Miss Margaret MacFarlane, Senior Science, '18, is demonstrating at the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

Miss Edith Wadleigh, Senior Science, '15, is Dietitian at the Calgary General Hospital.

Miss Ida Moynan, Senior Science, '18, is instructing the pupils of Shawville Academy in Domestic Science subjects and is in addition teaching a class of little tots.

Miss Florence Buzzell, Senior Science, '17, has returned to Maedonald as a member of the Household Science staff.

Miss Amy Reid, the president of Homemakers, '15, is on the staff of the Canada Food Board.

Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

Class 11.

C. M. Spencer, who had been serving with the Auckland Battalion in France, after recovering from a wound received while in action, was transferred in early spring to do instructional work in Musketry. More recently he has been taken out of the battalion to do teaching work in Agriculture. Martyn, however, has been busy along other lines and in early summer was married to Miss J. Sawyer, who was violin instructor at the R. V. C. Conservatorium in 1907-'08. Martyn's classmates and other college friends (of which he had many) will be glad to extend a hand in hearty congratulations and good wishes. His present address is, N.Z. E. F., Auckland Batt., Sling Camp, Wilts, England.

Another member of Class '11 has fallen from the ranks of the woman-haters. This time the hand of fate has fallen on F. E. Buck, the class secretary in its final year. It was not given to us to know when the marriage took place until quite recently, but some time in the summer of 1917 he was married to Miss Kathleen Parlowe, of Ottawa. Another event of interest must here be noted also. A young daughter has recently arrived to grace the home of this happy couple. We extend our best wishes to the Buck family.

Since the death of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner a few months ago the responsibility of carrying on his work has fallen to one of the members of this class in the person of F. H. Grindley. Fred had been closely associated with the late fruit commis-

sioner ever since he took charge of the work a few years ago, and no doubt was in close touch with the department. In entrusting him with the responsibility of carrying on this important branch of its service, the government does him honor and reflects much credit on his previous work in that department.

R. P. Gorham sends forward the interesting information that a young son arrived at their home on April 16th. Paul Raymond is to be the lad's name, and from R. P.'s letter he promises to be a real tug of war artist. "A chip of the old Block."

Another addition to the ranks of Class '11 is that of Ralph De Long Sweet, who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Sweet, at Calgary, on May 25th, 1918. We bid you welcome Ralph, and trust that you will follow not too closely in your father's footsteps.

Class 12.

Mr. F. S. Browne, who has been Assistant to the Dominion Agrostologist in Ottawa for the past three or four years, has severed his connection with the Experimental Farms, and is now Manager of "The Canada Flax and Seed Company," situated in Oshawa. His address is 11 Fairbanks St., Oshawa (South), Ont.

C. W. F. Dreher, who has been in khaki since the outbreak of hostilities, was rewarded for his good service by being granted a commission during the past summer. After getting his special training at Witley Camp, Surrey, he was again sent out to France to join an artillery unit.

D. B. Flewelling, who went overseas with the P.P.C.L.I., in one of the early drafts and was severely wounded in the chest over a year ago, returned to Canada in April this year and received his discharge in May. He has now taken up his agricultural work again, and has a two-fold position as Agricultural Instructor of the Re-educational Schools, Fredericton, and as Manager of the Jordan Memorial Sanitorium Farm at River Glade, N.B., near St. John. With this farm of one thousand acres, in addition to his other work, Bruce will very likely have his hands full. His address is Box 834, Fredericton, N.B.

E. A. Lods, formerly in charge of Root Crop Investigations at the College, under the Agricultural Instructions Act, joined the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion this spring as a Lieut., and proceeded overseas in June. He has been taking special Tank training at Bovington Camp in England, all summer, and at time of writing is about to proceed to France. His address is 1st Canadian Tank Bn., A.P.O., London, England.

A. R. Ness proceeded overseas with a draft to the 79th Battery in April, 1918. After two months' training in England he joined his unit in France, and saw several months of fighting in the big drive. He was wounded, though not seriously, on September 27th, and is at present in No. 2 Western General Hospital, Manchester, England, and making good progress to recovery. His permanent address is, Can. Field Artillery, c/o E. W. Targett, 33 Maddox St., London, England.

J. G. Robertson, who was severely wounded over a year ago, has sufficiently recovered to be returned to

Canada. Shortly after landing in September, he and his wife and child paid the College a visit. He seemed in the best of spirits, though hardly in a position to do a hundred yards dash. He expects to spend some time at his home and at the hospital in Halifax. His home address is Churchville, Picton Co., N.S.

J. R. N. MacFarlane went overseas early in the war with a Cyclist Platoon organized in Toronto. About a year ago he joined the Can. Forestry Corps, and is at present in the base Headquarters in Le Touquet, in France. His address is Can. Forestry Corp, A.P.O., S. 22, France.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Fiske are the proud parents of a young boy, Kenneth Harwood. The chap arrived on the scene of activities in Montreal on Sept. 3rd, 1918. His father gives the following information with regard to him: "Harwood has red hair, blue eyes, originally weighed eight pounds, and promises to be a better man than his father dared to be."

Class 14.

In view of the strong tendencies towards matrimony shown during his college career by our worthy classmate, T. Fred Ritchie, we were rather surprised not to have heard of his marriage long ago. However, we are glad to herald it at last, he having taken to himself a wife on July 30th, 1918, in the person of Miss Jean M. Dick, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. A short but very enjoyable honeymoon was spent at Aylmer, Quebec, after which they took up their abode at Lennoxville, where Mr. Ritchie holds the position of assistant to the Superintendent of the Experimental Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have the best wishes of the members of Class '14.

Sergeant R. I. Hamilton has returned to Canada and recently received his discharge. A member of the first contingent, he did admirable work for many months in the Army Veterinary Corps, but his love for action led him into warmer places, and he was wounded on November 4th, 1917, before Paschendale, just one day before the latter place was taken. Subsequently he was in a hospital in England until June 7th, 1918, reaching Canada on June 17th. After two weeks' leave spent with College friends he reported at Whitby Military Hospital, remaining there till September 4th, and then transferring to Davisville Military Hospital, Toronto, finally receiving his discharge on Oct. 7th, 1918. Dick's permanent address is now 19 Roxborough St., West Toronto, though no doubt that also will soon be changed, for having done his bit he is now anxious to carry on in civilian life, in which we all wish him every prosperity.

Lt. R. R. Huestis, C.A.S.C., has recently been heard from. He is at present in charge of a supply base, and his address is c/o 116 Battalion, France.

The ranks of class '14 have been increased by the arrival of a daughter, Margaret Eleanor, on June 11th, to cheer the home of Mrs. and Mr. Geo. W. Muir.

Lt. F. L. Drayton, who was wounded in action about two years ago, and returned to Canada in October, 1917, is still convalescing at his home in Ottawa, but is contemplating going to a Military Hospital in Toronto in the near future for a further operation upon his knee, which has not healed

properly as yet. We all sincerely hope that the results will be favorable, and thus allow him to carry on in civilian life once more.

Signaller Hollis J. McL. Fiske is now over in England, being taken care of by B. Battery, R.C.H.A., c/o School of Gunnery, Witley Camp, England. Extracts from an interesting letter from him appears elsewhere in these columns.

Class 15.

Since the last issue of this magazine there have not been a great many changes in the occupations or addresses of the members of the Class. Changes of address not given here are shown in the honor roll printed elsewhere in this issue.

Wilfred Sadler, however, has left us and gone West to become head of the Department of Dairying at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Just a few days ago we received word from him, and he is quite well and busy. "Weary" still finds time to attend meetings where good speakers may be heard, and thus keep himself in good condition so that, should an emergency arise, he may be able to meet it. He wishes to be remembered to all the fellows.

Words cannot express the pleasure it gave many of us to welcome back 2nd Lieut. H. D. Mitchell last Spring, when he came back unexpectedly on leave. "Mich" was at the College for quite a few days, and in that time we received a great deal of news, and asked a great many questions. Since going back to the other side, Mitchell has been wounded again, but we are glad to say, not very seriously. In a recent letter, he reports having seen Alf. Savage and Jacks. His address is

Canadian, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, c/o A. P. O., London, England.

L. J. Westbrooke also paid a surprise visit to the College late in August. He tried to get right to the College without anyone knowing, but our old president, Ricker, was on the job and accompanied by "Little J. E." he went to Montreal to spring the surprise on "West." They knew there was only one place to look for him, and that was in any of the 783 places in Montreal, where they sell coffee. Fortunately he was found without much trouble in the C. P. R. Restaurant, and soon a great old reunion was being held. "West" was well even though he has had to work especially hard on the farm at home. While up at Ottawa, he went to see McKechnie, and "Say, Mister," but Mac was glad to see one of the old boys. Mac is quite well, and promised to have a model farm this time next year.

J. Hayes King is still acting as demonstrator at Moncton, N.B. According to a letter received here, he is well, but very busy. King has always been a busy fellow, and we know that wherever he is at work that good results will follow.

Harry Evans writes that he is quite well, although the fighting has been very severe of late. Harry proudly states that the boys up front have never missed any meals, because his unit has always been right on the job.

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. George C. Boyce, at Vaudreuil, on October 25th, after a severe illness caused by pneumonia. The sincere sympathy of the entire class is extended to George in the deep loss he has just suffered and also to the relatives of the departed wife.

Still another of our classmates has joined the ranks of the Canadian force. Early last summer, L. C. McOuat joined up with the 79th Battery, which trained at Petawawa during the summer. Just before leaving for the other side the Battery was broken up and along with others was used to make up the 2nd Canadian Tank Battalion. His address is Bdr. No. 4083799, 2nd Can. Tank Batt., c/o A.P.O., London, England.

Class 16.

Fellows! the next time you see Walter Sutton ask him how Margaret Eileen is. Mrs. Sutton won't mind. You will find Walter at Lennoxville, Que.

Gunner J. C. Moynan, 2522777, Royal Can. No. 2 Artillery Tank Bn. c/o A. P. O., London, England, is John's present address. It is almost as long as he is. John sailed for England on or about Oct. 4th wasn't a bit (?) seasick, and has cabled home that all was well. Good luck John.

Regarding Chick, we have the following news from his brother: "Austin is out of the line for good. He was sent down to the base and they kept him there on account of his eye, so his address now is, 2341314, Gunner A. E. Hyndman, 10th, C.G.A., Canadian General Base Depot, France." Those of us who know how many times and places Chic tried to pass as fit, in spite of his eye and his knee, can appreciate a little bit how he feels now.

From Howard Biggar's home comes the news that Howard has not been heard from for over three weeks. The mails have become a trifle disorganized, for which there is without doubt a good reason, and letters and parcels from this side have not been reaching the boys in England at all regularly. Howard

writes that he is lonesome and wonders why more letters don't come. Here is his address: Pte. T. Howard Biggar, 2765026, Section 5, B. Company, 1st Can. Tank Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, England. When Howard landed in England about July 1st, Carl Fraser was there to meet him. He had walked 14 miles to be on hand. Just like Carl.

Within the past year one of our much respected classmates, Stanley Cochrane, has been called upon to bear the loss by death of both mother and father. The sincerest sympathy of every member of the class is his in this sad bereavement. We want him to feel that he has the class at his back and always will have it there. Stanley is still at Clarenceville, Que.

In this number we are obliged to record the first break in our ranks. J. M. Hacker, while flying near Camp Rothburn, Deseronto, Ont., on Aug. 23rd, was accidentally killed. The class mourns the loss of a high-principled man,—one whose quiet, impassionate ways made him less conspicuous than many others; but to those who cared to look below the surface, ability was clearly visible. We wish his people to know that we feel for them in this sudden and sad bereavement.

C. B. Gooderham is still engaged as assistant apiarist at Ottawa. He reports that he is busy at record work. His home address is, 14 St. Francis St., Ottawa.

George Hay is always busy at Kamloops, B.C. There is practically no doubt about the statement that he ranks first as a travelling man. His distances are very large, and the means of travelling varies from steamboat and parlor car to the universal Ford and broncho's back.

Let's write more letters. We all like to get them. The only way to get is to give.

Class '18.

Nineteen! Eighteen! Rip! Rip! Rip!

Miss Margaret Newton, the leader of Class '18, has been putting her knowledge of grain rusts into practice in the West, during the past summer. At present she is pursuing further studies at Macdonald leading to an advanced degree.

Miss P. C. Stanford has not been heard from since graduation, but we have heard from the Assistant Professor of Horticulture at Truro, that there is an increased yield in the onion crop for that province.

E. A. McMahon is busy working with the N.S. insects. He expects to find some rare specimens at Annapolis Royal for the Dominion Ent. Branch. We wish him success with his Aphids.

E. M. Taylor, who carried off the honours in Cereal Husbandry last year, is now demonstrating to the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture how to grow two crops instead of one by the use of lime.

F. B. Kingsman is giving *Liberally* of his time to the Provincial Government "down home." Fred is Assistant Horticulturist at Truro. He is impressing upon the people the importance of growing Red apples. *Red* is popular in N.S.

C. Eric Boulden is engaged as Assistant in Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College. In his latest he says that he is glad to see so many familiar faces among the students. There are not many of the old boys back. Eric, by the way, has also been assisting in the editing of a number of the popular farm

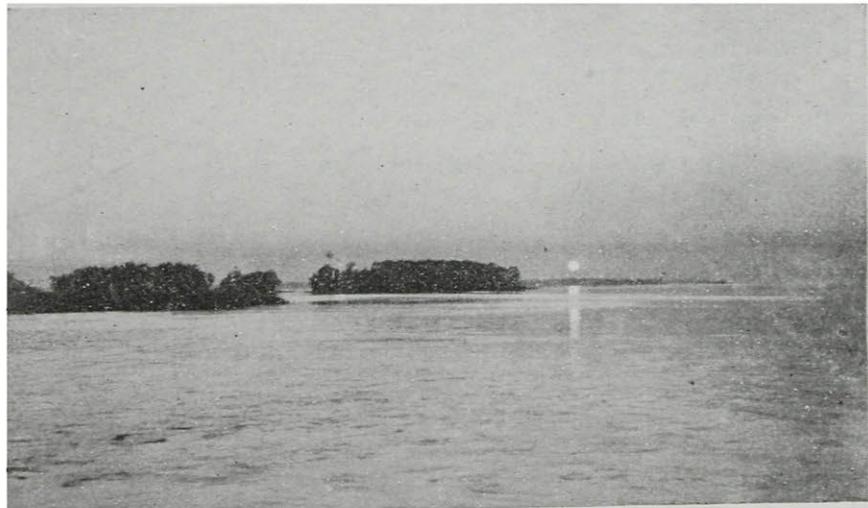
papers. We wish him success in his many occupations.

Arthur Kelsall is engaged with the Dominion Ent. Branch. He is situated at Annapolis Royal. Arthur's work with the Sulphur Compounds, has taken so much of his time that he has not been heard of since graduation.

G. E. Arnold, we believe has been kept busy with his large sheep and Percheron business. Gilbert is going to practice before he preaches, although he already has done quite a bit of the latter.

H. Seward Mace has been engaged with the Rural School Department. We know H.S. will make good in that department as Mr. J. Harold McOuat always went to him for advice. Herb. was always popular with the school workers.

R. J. M. Reid is managing a fruit farm at Rougemont, Quebec. He hopes the above will be received as a letter by Class '18 and will expect a reply in the near future. Don't ask him to write; he might ask for some more class fees.



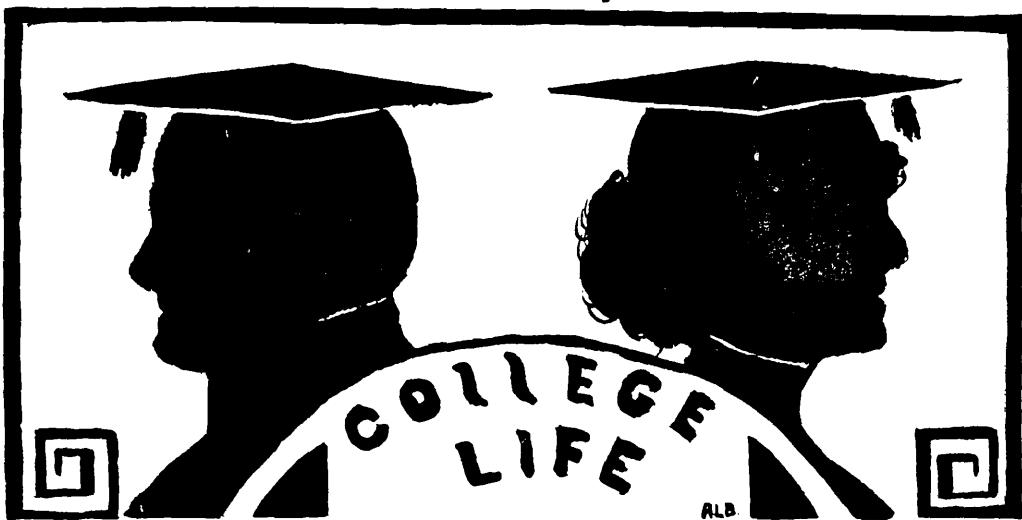


In Memoriam

The college year had hardly closed, and the graduates of Class '18 had but started in their new positions, when the sad news came that Eric Dobie had very suddenly died at his home on July 6th after a short illness of only three weeks. Eric Egerton Dobie was born at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island on December 9th, 1897. He received his early education at the West Kent School in that city. After leaving school he was employed at the Dominion Experimental Station for Prince Edward Island for a period of five years. In the fall of 1914 he entered the freshmen class at the Nova Scotia Agricultural

College, and graduated in 1916, receiving his Associate Diploma. After completing his course at Truro, he came to Macdonald, and graduated with class '18. At the outbreak of the war Eric served for a time as signaller with a militia unit at Canso, N.S., but was turned down for overseas by the medical board, and therefore continued his studies. He was only 20 years and 7 months old when he fell asleep at his home.

His classmates and also the many friends he made while at Macdonald, extend most sincere sympathy to his relatives in their loss.



"Flu Inn,"
"Mac.", Oct. — '18.

Dearest Girls,

The Flu! the Flu! Its the grandest stuff. Here we have been at "Mac." with half a dozen nurses ready at hand to grant any desired wish.

We had terrible visions of being left behind lonely, uncomforted, with nothing but ice-bags, hot-water bottles and poultices as companions through the weary weeks which were to follow, but a pleasant surprise was awaiting us.

With much care were we piloted down to the downy couch awaiting us in "Flu Inn." Artistic screens were placed so as to soften the light, flowers were beautifully arranged and distributed about the "Inn," until, in our moments of semi-consciousness, we thought we were wandering in a beautiful garden. Where did the flowers come from?

The days passed only too quickly under the care of our gentle nurses. Mrs. Goldie! Mrs. Wright! Those names will ever be in our memories, as sweet remembrances of the past. How they ministered to our needs! With such eager delight did we watch for our meal

time, for well we knew that some surprise awaited us from the Apartment.

One day the glad tidings came, "Our first day up." What events to us were the walk to the Reception Room, the thrilling tales told by our welcome visitor to the Girls' Building. If anyone would like to hear any tales entitled "The Coming Up of the Moon," "The Outstretched Hand," or "Mashed Potatoes," apply at room 25.

At our first meal in the "Marble Hall" we could hear whispers exchanged, "Can those blooming youths be the 'Flu' patients?"

By this time our recovery was about complete, and the date of our departure was set, but before we say good-bye, we must tell you about our Hallowe'en party. No one can say that there was no masquerade at "Mac." on Oct. 31.

The Reception Room was illuminated by a beautiful log fire, around which were many grotesque figures. The fates of those present were decided by the Counsel of the Fortune-teller in the corner behind dark curtains. The refreshments! They were like "Manna to the hungry soul."

The morning to leave arrived. Word came that the cab was waiting. Miss

Russell, our mother guardian, was at the door with the last instructions, "Now don't do anything foolish, and are you warm enough? Miss McGregor was waving from a window trying to hide the tears.

We are sorry you couldn't have shared the pleasure of having the "flu" with us.

Yours lovingly,
The "Flu" Triplets.

THE Y.M.C.A. RECEPTION.

The Annual Reception given by the College Y.M.C.A. was held on the evening of October the fifth, somewhat earlier than last year's, and was pronounced to be a complete success.

Dr. Harrison gave a short address of welcome, in which he furnished those present with an easy "key" to the identification of the new students, the Freshmen being distinguished by their lack of hair, which, we are told was not altogether due to old age.

He explained also that one of the chief objects of the reception was to get the students from the opposite sides of the Campus acquainted (and, we hope, more than acquainted).

The programme which followed was one calculated to enliven everyone, and to get them as thoroughly mixed up as the maid seems to be when she puts our toast on the next table. It started with the old game of getting as many names of the persons of the opposite sex as possible, beginning with any of the three letters on your slip of paper. The winner among the ladies was Miss A. Friedman and Mr. Hanson was the gentleman to get the woodpecker.

Miss Kerr then gave a delightful recitation of "Little Bateese." We regret that it was so short.

Next, the traditional Grand March—some being too busy in corners to take part—followed by an exciting game of "Musical Chairs," and a much longed-for "Paul Jones." In the last the scarcity of male partners was somewhat apparent but some of our "budding" suffragettes ably filled their places.

We hope that none of the willing waiters were sick that night from eating too much of the remaining ice-cream.

At the appointed hour the party "broke up," but not before the College songs had been sung and the yells given. Everyone seemed well satisfied with the evening's fun, and many of the ladies did not go home alone.

Through this medium the Y.M.C.A. begs to thank all those who kindly helped to make the evening a success, especially Miss Rollins, whose charming songs were much appreciated by the company.

"*Good-night, ladies.*"

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

At a meeting of the men students held on Wednesday evening Oct. 2nd, the following officers were elected to carry on the year's work of the Young Men's Christian Association:

President—A. W. Griffin.

Vice-President—A. Hay.

Sec'y-Treas.—O. C. Brock.

Representatives of Class '20—A. Hay and A. Birch.

Representatives of Class '21—R. Vincent and M. B. Paige.

Representative of Class '22—J. Pewtriss and A. Maw.

Mr. Clark's Visit.

On Sunday evening Oct. 6th we received a welcome visit from Mr. Ernest Clark, Travelling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Clark gave us some valuable hints on Bible Study, and its

necessary place in Colleges. We hope that his words will have substantial effect and will bear fruit as soon as the College re-opens.

Y. W.C. A. NOTES.

So far this term very little has been done in Y. W. work, excepting re-organization and election of officers.

We planned our opening meeting and had made arrangements with Miss Velma Hamill, National Student Secretary, to come and speak to all the students.

All our arrangements had to be cancelled on account of the prevailing epidemic.

The following are the officers and representatives from the different sections.

Hon. President — Miss Drummond, M.A.

President—Mary Mowat.

Vice-President—Marjorie Cochrane.

Secretary—Jean Ness.

Treasurer—Edith Collett.

Rep. Section B., Teachers—Mabel Jenne.

Rep. Section C., Teachers — Verà Wight.

Rep. Section D., Teachers—Mildred Miller.

Rep. Section A., Science—Bessie Carruthers.

Rep. Section B., Science—Grace McOuat.

Rep. Section C—Science—Jean Tuman.

Rep. Section D., Science — Vivian Reid.

INITIATION OF CLASS '22.

Crash! Bang! Crash! Yells! "Ah," said Cabbage to himself, rudely awakened from his beauty sleep, "I always thought that Judgment Day would come at night."

But poor young Cabbage was prevent-

ed from speculating upon further future events by being suddenly blindfolded and rushed towards the torture chamber. On reaching there he was forced to step on to the mysterious "plate," and received a shock which might have troubled Samson, unaccustomed to modern methods.

Next, the professional (perhaps!) barber, was given a free hand in removing superfluous hair that might be in the way in case of any wounds that might be inflicted accidentally on the cerebral region in subsequent operations (in which connection he begs to state that any injuries inflicted during the operation of removing the hair were entirely unintentional, as is shown by the quick relief given by a generous application of axle-grease. We have read in "Percival's Agricultural Botany" that all wounds should be covered by some tarry preparation as a protection, and he ought to know).

The patient was then branded and labelled with his class number to prevent his making the mistake of thinking himself a Sophomore, and was brought forward to sign the articles of capitulation (not an armistice), an evidence in black and white, indicating "unconditional surrender" to his annoyers. After having signed his doom, he was prepared for the final and supreme test of courage by being "asked to descend voluntarily into the dread 'stygian waters.'" This mighty deed was duly accomplished, all proving themselves worthy of this great institution, and the meeting was adjourned, good fellowship being expressed on both sides, though on some sides need of soap was slightly in evidence.

We beg to express our regret that no photographs of the victims could be obtained owing to the scarcity of flash-lights in Ste. Anne's.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF CLASS '20.

After a most enjoyable summer's work—for we enjoy work as we do cake—Class '20 is once more settled down in residence at Macdonald.

We regret very much that our numbers are smaller this year than they were last, which may be accounted for by the fact that many of our classmates are now overseas on active service.

However, we are very fortunate in being reinforced by a fair representative from Truro, and two of "Macdonald's best," who have returned from overseas.

Though we have more activities to handle this year than is usual for the Junior Class, we intend to give them our best endeavours and at the same time to uphold the good standard of Class '20.

Our officers for the coming year are:

Hon. President—Dr. Lynde.

President—Angus Hay.

Vice-President — Miss May MacAloney.

Secretary-Treasurer—A Birch.

REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '21.

To the Sophomore class this year falls the chief burden of carrying on the various College activities. This is to be accounted for first by the scarcity of Juniors, who are only sufficient, and hardly so, to fill the top positions in our organizations, and secondly, to the none too numerous "Freshies" who, as usual are only in the embryonic stage, with regard to such matters as College Life.

Since parting last spring, we have lost several of our members who have joined the Colours, including our former President, C. M. White, but we are lucky in having a large percentage of our fellows here again.

We are determined to keep the spirit of Old Macdonald at its highest level this year, and also our own reputation of being the "wildest class to enter 'Mae.'" since the beginning of the war.

The following is the list of officers who have been elected to steer us on our way throughout the year.

Hon. President—Mr. R. Summerby.

President—J. G. Brown.

Vice-President—J. K. Richardson.

Sec.-Treasurer—Miss D. E. Newton.

ORGANIZATION OF CLASS '22—AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Freshmen held on Sept. 29th for the purpose of electing officers, the following were elected:

Hon. Pres.—C. E. Boulden.

Pres.—J. A. Pewtriss.

Vice-Pres.—D. D. Dowding.

Sec.-Treas.—W. H. Armitage.

These officers have thus far met with the favor of the class, and it is hoped that they will remain in the same esteem throughout the year.

THE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25th, the President of the Home Economics Club, called a meeting of the School of Household Science for the purpose of electing officers.

Miss Taylor, the President, presided and the following elections were made:

Vice-President—Miss Murray.

Cor. Sec'y—Miss Flaherty.

Treasurer—Miss Knight.

Representatives:

Senior—Miss Crane.

Junior—Miss Harmer.

Section C.—Miss Tubman.

Short Course—Mrs. Goldie.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE EXECUTIVE

At a meeting held on September 26th, the School of Household Science elected the following officers:

Senior Science:

President—Marjorie Cochrane.
Secretary—Marguerite Magee.

Homemakers:

President—Grace McOuat.
Secretary—Margaret Graham.

Junior Administrators:

President—Mildred Harmer.
Secretary—Norah Knight.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS' EXECUTIVE

The officers of the Model School for Teachers are as follows:—

President—Lorna Kerr.

Secretary—Dorothy Kilgour.

Treasurer—Lillian Kert.

President of Section A. — Mildred Eakin.

President of Section B.—Olive Marsh.

President of Section C.—Sophie Rich.

President of Elementary Class — Laura Hayes.

THEY COME NOT BACK.

They come not back. Though far the
 bugles call
O'er war-torn fields to bid the carnage
 cease,
Though winds which shrieked with
 death to silence fall,
And men may turn once more to ways
 of peace,—
They come not back.

They come not back. Far yonder, in
 the dawn
Of that new day where God the light
 shall be,
They call to us who stumble darkly on
In self-wrapped night to lift our eyes
 and see.

They bid us—glorious Vanguard of the
 Morn—
Up to the sharp path which Christ and
 they have trod,
Themselves not saving, so that earth be
 born
Through love to light, through sacrifice
 to God.
They come not back.

—Emily Maenab.

Maedonald College,
Nov. 11, 1918.

Macdonald in Khaki

Of all the correspondence received at the office, the most unique was that from Germany. The Kaiser did not send a personal message to the Alumni stating his regret that he was no longer able to read the Macdonald College Magazine, as in pre-war days, but two of our old College boys wrote us messages from Karlsruhe and Heidelberg. The first was from Second Lieutenant Frank Dogherty, the popular president of Class '19, and the second from Flight-Lieutenant Walter Kingsland, a member of the same class. They met one another in Germany—a most unexpected meeting place for two members of the same class at Macdonald—and their delight was mutual. Kingsland says, "It was like old times talking about "Mac." We planned to have our photographs taken together to send back to Canada, but Frank was moved to another camp." Dogherty, in his turn tells us that "Kingsland was wounded in November, but is now almost well. For myself, there is not much I may tell you. I was brought down by anti-aircraft fire and spent a short time in a German hospital, but now my head and arm are very well."

Paul Daly and Sam Hetherington, of Class '21, have apparently continued their fast friendship out of classes, for word came last summer that they had joined the Royal Air Force, Toronto, together. The appalling news has been rumoured among the girls that the former's upper lip is now pubescent. We have, however, no

positive proof of this, so do not wish to certify as to its truth.

George Hardie, Class '21, spent part of the summer on the College farm, and then left for his home in Westmount. His intentions were to remain there for a month or so before making an attempt to join the Flying Corps. When last seen he was motoring past Macdonald with a member of last year's Model Class!

Bovington Camp,
Aug. 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am writing to you primarily for the purpose of letting you know that I received my diploma in Agriculture. The other second year boys have all received their's, too. A diploma in Agriculture does not seem to be of much practical value to me just now, but it is the reward of more or less work, and a stepping stone to a B.S.A. degree, which I hope to obtain some day if I get back safe and sound.

We shall soon have been in the army four months, and so far have been very well off. We have just commenced our tank training this week—our time up to this has been spent in squad drill mainly. Soon, however, we shall be real tank operators. I have never regretted for a moment coming over with the Tank Battalion, for this unit, I believe, is as good as, and better than, many other branches of the army. At present Peterson, Boyce, and myself are taking a course in ma-

chine gunnery, and we find it very interesting.

Macdonald Agricultural College will soon be operating again, and I wish that conditions were such that I could once more go strolling through its merry halls. I hope that there will be a sufficient number of students to enable the College to carry on successfully.

I have seen quite a few Macdonald boys of former years since I came over. Among others I have seen Carl Fraser, George Boving, one of the Fiske boys, and another boy named MacFarlane. We have also had quite a few meetings with Edgar Wood and Sam Skinner, who were both stationed in our previous camp at Frensham Pond. We were much surprised, too, when we ran across Malouf. He entertained us on several occasions with his reminiscences of Macdonald.

Agriculture has not lost any of its interest to us yet, although we have to forget it often in some of our work. We take observation of the livestock, and the farms around here. We also had a good opportunity of seeing the sheep in the north of England, when we were on leave. In our last camp too, there was a course in elementary agriculture, conducted by the Khaki College there. We didn't take up any course, however, because we knew we should be there for a short time only. There is no Khaki College here so far, but one may start up at any time. If it would not be too much trouble, would you please send me the College Announcement for the coming session. It may be of use to us, and it certainly will be interesting.

We certainly are lucky in having a bunch of Macdonald boys together. In

our hut Boyce, Peterson, Boily, La-chaine, and myself are all in a row. When I say a row I mean that our bunks are all together. Scannell, Bar-net, Major and Cameron are in the adjoining hut. All the boys are well and seem to be enjoying the life fairly well.

Yours truly,
JAMES B. SMITH.

What's the matter with Ted Mac-Carthy? We have not heard a word from him since he left M.A.C. in April last. One of the Tank Battalion boys said he saw him in Ottawa during the summer, wearing spurs, so Ted evidently is helping the C.F.A. to win the war. We miss his ever-ready answers in Chemistry class.

Brighton, Sussex,
Oct. 1, 1918.

Dear Dr. Harrison:

I was indeed pleased to get your letter, and I thank you and Mrs. Harri-sion for your kind regards and good wishes for Mrs. Milne and myself. Mrs. Milne is in splendid health now, and we are both enjoying life to the full.

A while ago I could not have given you any news about Bill Bailey, as I had not heard from him for months. I received a letter from him a few days ago, however, and he now has his first pip, having passed through Hastings and Uxbridge successfully. He is to be attached for fleet work, and has to take a course now at Vendome, near Paris, then a further course in Eng-land, and he will get his second pip. I have not got his address at present. Reg. Jones has gone to France again, and is now with the battalion. They

have been in heavy action the last few days, and I hope he is O.K. I had a letter from him, and he told me Scotty Rankin was well. Bradford had a flesh-wound at the base of the right shoulder blade some six weeks ago, and is down the line at present. MacFarlane is still at the reserve, and expects to be going over shortly. I have not heard from Brunt for a long time. Jim Currie is at the reserve; also a chap called Adamson, who took a short course in poultry some years ago. Mrs. Milne and I were at a baseball match in Brighton one Saturday afternoon about two months ago, and we met Billy Williamson, who had not long returned from Canada. I am still at Seaford, but am looking after some men in segregation area at present. I am available for France again, but don't just know when I shall be going.

Please remember me kindly to all I know, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Harrison and yourself from Mrs. Milne and myself.

Very sincerely,
ARTHUR R. MILNE.

No. 1 Can. Clearing Station, B.E.F.
July 25, 1918.

Dear Dr. Harrison:

I received the April-May Macdonald Magazine in a recent mail, and I wish to thank those responsible for sending it. It is a pleasant reminder of happy days spent there, 1907-1908.

Miss Pomeroy, another Macdonaldite, is a nursing sister in Kitchener War Hospital, Brighton.

To our surprise and delight, we had a hurried visit, a few days ago, at the C.C.S., from Dr. Robertson, our first principal. He travelled with a party of Red Cross Representatives en route

for Italy. It was splendid to see him and talk with him.

An admirer of Macdonald always.

CHARLOTTE JACK,
N.S., C.A.M.C.

France, July 10, 1918.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Yesterday I received a very fine parcel from "The Students' Council" of Macdonald. Kindly convey my thanks to them for the many useful things which it contained.

At the present time we are out "on rest," and I need not tell you that it is a very welcome change indeed from "up the line." We do not get as much rest, or as much time to ourselves as we would like, but still "change is as good as a rest," so, no doubt, the change will do us good. To-night I was much surprised to receive a call from Lieut. Ness. He is attached to the 2nd D.A.C., and has been over here for the past month, and is looking fine. Then, on Sunday, Walter Jones, '18, was over for the afternoon, as his battery (the 20th), is out on rest also. We had a very pleasant time renewing old ties and past relationships together. Walter has now been over for thirteen months, and is expecting to get leave at any time now. Then "Bumpus" Jones was transferred to another senior battery last week, making a step up for him. Eric McGreer was down to see his brother the other day, and found him progressing very favorably. He was wounded badly over three months ago "Chic" Hyndman is now "down the line," as he has not been well for the past month. We are all hoping to see him back in the near future much improved in health.

Macdonald did very well with the Tank Corps this spring, and deserves to be commended.

Please remember me to Dr. Harrison and to any other friends.

Very sincerely yours,
GORDON C. CAIRNIE.

France, April 14, 1918.

Dear Dr. Harrison:

I hope that you are all quite well over there. I should like very much to drop in and see you this evening. I think that I look on my return and the end of the war much as some people regard the hope of a heaven — something perhaps possible, but very hard to really expect.

Well, I guess (a safe word), that old Hindenburg would just like to clean thing up right away and scare us into giving them peace at any price. The Huns certainly have been doing some spectacular plunging about lately. I think, however, that they are getting pretty well in hand now, and that before long the Allies will just naturally give them a most unearthly trimming.

We feel quite optimistic as to the grande finale.

I can tell you, Sir, that, though I don't propose to whimper, I'll be mightily pleased when the whole thing is over with. It seems an eternity since August, 1914.

Perhaps you'd like to know a bit of how I feel under shell fire? Well, my feelings are about as varied as the nature and intensity of the shelling. I know there is a pretty definite inter-relationship of courage, the strength of the dug-out (if you are in one). the calibre of the shells, and the closeness of the shelling. Normally, I'm pretty darn scared of shells when they

are landing anywhere close. This is more marked if I have nothing in particular to keep my mind and hands busy at the time. I'll venture to say that there are some happy individuals who are really almost indifferent to shelling. After one has seen some of this work, however, one's indifference tends to be tempered with more or less caution.

At present I am enjoying the best of health. With best wishes to you, Sir, and your family, and the College, as a whole.

Yours very sincerely,

L. D. McCLINTOCK.



The Four Matthews Brothers of Newfoundland

Top row — left to right: Private Harold Walter Matthews, late Royal Newfoundland Regiment; Gunner George Douglas Matthews (Macdonald College); Sergeant Albert Edward Matthews (Macdonald College). Sitting: Gunner Victor Matthews (Macdonald College). July, 1918.

Sliny Camp, Wilts,
April 14, 1918.

Dear Dr. Harrison:—

I was glad to get your letter a few days ago with your kind wishes.

I have to report that I am now quite all right again, and have been back in this, our base camp, for the past six weeks.

At the present time I am filling the post of a musketry instructor, which is work quite to my liking. I always had a great interest in fire-arms.

Shortly I expect to be sent to a special school of musketry for further training in instruction.

The great offensive is now in full swing on the Western front, and so far we certainly have not been getting too good a time. Nevertheless, the Hun has had to pay most dearly for the progress he has made. It has come to the time when skill in rifle fire and the handling of machine guns is going to be of the utmost value.

This late fighting in the northern part of the line has been most interesting to us New Zealanders; for it is all taking place where we have spent most of our time in France. It is very hard to believe that the Huns are really in some of the picturesque little villages that we used to enjoy exploring when out of the line. No doubt they are all in ruins now and almost unrecognizable. Truly this war is a horrible nightmare. There's nothing left, however, but to fight on and finish the brutes, and trust in God.

I have been greatly pleased in receiving the recent copies of the College Magazine. I find any quantity of interest in them. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
C. M. SPENCER.

"Doc" Robertson, Class '12, recently spent a pleasant week in Dumfries, Scotland, with Mr. and Mrs. Will. Mrs. Will was Miss McNaughton, head of the College dairy in 1908-10.

The news came indirectly that Edward Shepherd, '21, one of our good students from the West Indies, unfortunately contracted measles while crossing with the Tank Battalion to England. This was followed by an attack of pneumonia which confined him to the hospital for some time, but we are pleased that he is now recovering his strength at an English convalescent camp.

Miss Eva Kingman and Miss Marjorie Blackader, are both V. A. D.'s in the Nurses' Hostel at Boulogne, France. They have been there since March last.

Wireless telegraph operator J. S. Buchanan, class '20, writes as follows:

"I was appointed to a boat on May 23, 1918, and went on board the following day at Sorel, P.Q. Two days later we left for Quebec, and from there came to Sydney, N.S.

"My quarters on board ship are fine. This is quite a new life, but I am enjoying it very much."

Bovington Camp,
July 25, 1918.

Dear Dr. Harrison:—

As you probably know we arrived safely in England after a very pleasant trip. The only drawback to the trip, as far as the Macdonald crowd was concerned, was the fact that Shepherd contracted the measles. He was sent to a hospital after landing.

The trip was pleasant, the weather fine, and the Boche Tin Fish absent

from our course. Enjoyable as the trip was, I was delighted to see land again. I feel quite certain that I was never cut out to be a sailor.

Upon landing we were sent to Frensham Pond Camp which is the Canadian Segregation Camp. This camp is not the most pleasant place that I have been in; notwithstanding the many disadvantages of the place, I enjoyed myself quite well.

Some time after landing the officers were given six days leave. Mine I spent in London, taking in the sights which are taken in by most people upon their first visit. While there I had the good fortune of hearing both the Premier and Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

Shortly after returning from leave the officers were ordered to report at this camp for training. We shall be joined by the balance of the unit shortly, the men now being on leave.

The camp is a rather satisfactory one, with good quarters and accommodation. Up to the present our mess is good. The camp, which is a large one and entirely given up to tank work, is laid out with good roads.

The work, up to the present, I have found extremely interesting. At present I am taking up the gunnery course. This will be followed by the tank course. The more I see of the work, the more pleased I am with this branch of the service, with all due respect to your much beloved artillery.

Here I must close with my kindest regards to both you and Mrs. Harrison.

Very truly yours,
EMILE A. LODS.

Following is a letter received by G. W. Muir quite recently:

Signaller Hollis J. MacL. Fiske,
No. 3057505,
B. Battery, R.C.H.A.,
c/o School of Gunnery.

Whitley Camp, Eng.

Dear George:—

Just a few lines to let you know that all goes well with me so far in my training and in camp life in England. I am in the school here now finishing up my training in gunnery, gas, musketry, riding and signalling. It will take a little time to complete the courses, but the time will pass quickly as they keep us so busy from morning until night. Was on 18 pound gun last week, and passed out in gas as well. Had a route march of two hours with the gas mask on all the time. One gets used to it after a while.

Had work in musketry and the Lewis machine gun to-day. Will have to march over to Aldershot Ranges for a shoot next Friday, until Sunday. We will then have three weeks of riding school before we start more signalling. I see Aubrey Atkinson each day. He says he is to be attached to the R. C. H. A. as a driver when he leaves here for France. He is looking well and getting along all right. Edgar Wood is to be attached to the 60-pound Batteries as a signaller. Sam Skinner, who is also a signaller, is up near London at present taking a wireless course. Lawrence Van Vliet is a signaller here and looks the same as ever. His brother is here in the Heavies. Lt. Charlie Wilcox left here in June to join the 4th Battalion in France. Ginger Durling is a sergeant on the Staff at Bramshott Camp, 20th Reserve Infantry. I believe he is with Lt. Carl Fraser, who has just qualified here as an artillery officer. I miss Lieut. A. Ness

here, and also Lieut. Lods, who is over at Bovington with the 1st Tank Battalion. Geo. Boving was an instructor here in Physical Training, but is now over at Bramshott. He was quite as usual when I saw him last. I met Latham, School for Teachers 1910 and 1911. He is back from France in the casualties here. Jones, Hyndman and Chauvin are still in France.

This is the greatest place to run into fellows you have known you ever saw. Bill Hay was walking down the other side of the street one night when I called to him. He said he hardly knew me at first. He was leaving for Canada the next day to be discharged and attend M.A.C. once more. He had had trench fever for some time, which prevented him from carrying on in France. A lot of Mac. fellows are taking the flying course at some camp in England. Fellows go to France immediately on getting

through the course here. I am feeling "Jake-a-lu" myself, and hope you are, too. With best wishes, I am, as ever,

HOLLIS.

Following is an extract from a letter written by E. G. Wood, '17, on Sept. 15th, at Whitley Camp, Eng.

"There are quite a number of Mac. fellows here that I know. Sam Skinner was here until yesterday. He took the signalling work, and has left to take up special wireless work.

Carl Fraser is also here. He has his commission now; saw him this morning when on church parade.

When I was at Frensham Pond, in the Segregation Camp, I ran across a great number of fellows from Mac. The Tank Battalion was in the same camp. Saw Bergey, Boyce, Barnett, Biggar and a number of others."



SOME MACDONALD BOYS OF THE
FIRST TANK BATTALION

Macdonald's Roll of Honor

Macdonald College Roll of Enlistments, other Services, etc., in connection with the European War, from amongst past and present:—

- (1) Staff
- (2) Employees,
- (3) School of Agriculture — graduates,
- (4) School of Agriculture — other students.
- (5) School for Teachers—graduates and students.
- (6) School of Household Science—graduates and students.
- (7) Macdonald College High School—pupils,
- (8) Women amongst the above.

- 1. (4) Adams, Gunner James, No. 1251735, 79th aBttery, C.F.A., Canadians c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 2. (4) Adamson, Pte. Douglas G., No. 489-769, No. 3 Co. P.P.C.L.I., Canadians, c o Army P.O., London, England. (Poultry course, 1914-15.) Wounded 9th April, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.
- 3. (4) Aird, Gunner D. M., No. 302852 formerly 107th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery) Canadian Railway Unit, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 4. (4) Ashby, Sergt., P.T.H., No. 410944 (formerly Universities Overseas, 1st, Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) 5th Canadian Machine Gun Co., c|o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded by bomb from airplane, October 21st, 1917.
- 5. (4) Ashton, Cadet W. Elmo, No. 172316, Royal Air Force, Cadet Wing, Long Branch, Ont.
- 6. (1) (8) Bagnall, Miss Vera (School of Household Science office), formerly c|o Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war, St. Stephen's House, Westminster) "Durham House" Red Cross Hospital, Crouch Hill, Postal address—35 Tivoli Rd., Crouch End, London N., England.
- 7. (4) Bailey, Corp. H. C., No. 410960 (frmerly 2nd Field Company, 1st Can. Division Engineers and 7th Canadian Machine Gun Co. Transport) C.A.M.C., Can. Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, Kent, England.
- 8. (4) Bailey, Corp. Hugh R. D. No. 24201, No. 3 (B) Co., 9th Platoon, 13th Batt., 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Can. Contingent. Killed at the Battle of Langemarcke, April 24th, 1915.
- 9. (4) Baker, Gunner Alex. D., No. 300798, 35th Battery, Can. Field Artillery, c|o Army P.O., London, England.

- 10. (2) Baker, Pte. Charles William (Power House), No. 24224, C. Co., 13th Batt., 1st Contingent, C.E.F. Wounded at Langemarcke, April 23rd, 1915. Reported prisoner of war, May, 1915. Repatriated to England, Sept. 17, 1917. Invalided to Canada 25th Oct., 1917. Discharged Feb. 15, 1918. Address: 495a Casgrain Street, Montreal, Que.
- 11. (4) Baker, Gunner. R. S., No. 1261672 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Battery, Can. Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 12. (4) Barnett, Pte. William H., No. 2765-009, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 13. (5) Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth (1915-16) No. 346859, 165th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery. Wounded, Sept. 30th, Oct. 4th, 1916. Arrived in Canada, invalidated, March 23rd, 1917. c|o Military Hospital Commission Command, Toronto, Ont. Discharged, Sept 30th, 1917.
- 14. (2) Bell, Gunner John (Live Stock Dept.), 25224766, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 15. (5) Belle-Isle, Cadet Charles Joseph, 1916-17), No. 171515, Royal Air Force, Cadet Wing, Long Branch, Ont.
- 16. (1) Bergey, Pte. S. A., No. 2365777, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C. Canadians, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 17. (3) Biggar, Pte. Thomas Howard, 2765-026, 1st. Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c|o Army P.O., London, England.
- 18. (5) Bissell,, Pte. Roy Palmer (1907-08 and 1908-09), 3085503, 1st. Depot Batt., 1st Quebec Regiment, Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Que.
- 19. (2) Black, Company Sergt.- Major Charles G., No. 24196, 13th Batt., Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Canadian Contingent (Power House). Wounded Oct. 25th, 1915. Returned to Canada invalidated, December 2nd, 1916. Discharged Feb. 28, 1917. Address Macdonald College, P.Q.
- 20. (2) Blair, Pte. William (Horticultural Greenhouse), No. 283499, 219th (former- 85th) Batt., C.E.F., c|o Army P.O., London, England. Wcunded Jan. 2nd, 1918.
- 21. (7) Blinn, Pte. Sydney H., No. 487271 (formerly Universities Overseas, 5th, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) P.P.C.L.I. Canadians, c|o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, October 12th, 1916.
- 22. (4) Boily, Pte. Joseph Stephane, No. 4040800, 1st Tank Batt. C.M.G.C.. Can-

- adians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
23. (4) Boulden, Lieut. C. E. F. (formerly A10937, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) Royal Canadian Regiment. Wounded (22 wounds), August 16th, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada, Oct. 25th, 1916. Discharged Feb. 9th, 1917, c/o Macdonald College, P.Q.
 24. (4) Bourinot, Pte. Sydney Phillip, No. 514209, Canadian Army Service Corps. Returned to Canada Feb. 2nd, 1918.
 25. (3) Boving, Bombardier G. B., No. 1261701 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 26. (4) Boyce, Pte. Charles Edward, No. 2765033, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 27. (4) Boyle Pte. Albert Stanley, No. 424090 (of Carbonear, Nfld. (formerly 1st Batt., 36th Company, Canadian Forestry Corps, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, March, 1916.
 28. (4) Boyle, Pte. George Edison, No. 444192, 12th Reserve (formerly 55th) Batt., Canadians, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 29. (4) Bradford, Sergt. William C. R., A10942 (formerly Universities Overseas, 1st, Co., Reinforcements to P. P. C. L. I.) No. 4 Co. P. P. C. L. I., c/o Mr. R. J. Amos, 145a Worple Road, Wimbledon, England. Wounded September, 1918.
 30. (4) Brighton, Lieut. H. W. (formerly 411147, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. and No. 3 General Hospital, McGill, C.E.F.) P.P.C.L.I., attached to Royal Flying Corps, c/o Mr. R. T. Amos, 145a Worple Road, Wimbledon, England.
 31. (7) Bruneau, Lieut. Arthur (Vaudreuil, Que.), (formerly 69th Batt.) Canadian Military School, General List, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 32. (5) Brunt, Pte. J. W. A., 10939 (formerly No. 1 General Hospital, C.A.M.C.) No. 5 District Can. Forestry Corps, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England, 1914-15.
 33. (4) Buchanan, Wireless Telegraph Operator J. Stewart, No. T. R. 33, R. N. C. V. R., c/o Captain of Patrols, Sydney, N.S.
 34. (4) Buckland, Gunner Allan John, No. 2341356 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), 7th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 35. (4) Buckland, Pte. W. B., No. A10984 (formerly Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) No. 4 Co. P.P.C.L.I. Wounded (7 wounds, June, 1916. Wounded, April, 1917. Invalided—arrived in Canada, April 24th, 1918. P.O. address, Barnston, Que.
 36. (4) Butler, Gunner J. H., No. 1251726 (formerly 79th Battery, C.F.A.), 7th. Siege Battery. Wounded at Passchendaele, Nov. 10th, 1917. Returned to Canada, invalided, 1918. Address: 219 Mackay street, Montreal.
 37. (7) Cairncross, Cadet Arthur George, No. 172101, Royal Air Force, Jesse Ketchum Camp, Toronto, Ont
 38. (4) Cairnie, Gunner Gordon C., No. 2341492 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), No. 10, Canadian Sierge Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 39. (4) Cameron, Pte. Sydney Young, No. 2765.51, 1st Tank Battalion, C.M.G.C., Canadian, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 40. (2) Caplehorn, Pte. James, (Power House).
 41. (2) Caplehorn, Pte. Thomas, No. 841474, (Live Stock Department), 24th. (formerly 148th) Battn., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 42. (2) Carter, Pte. Guy B. (Dining Department), 24226, 13th Batt., Royal Highlanders of Canada, 3rd. Brigade 1st. Can. Contingent. Wounded July 4th, 1915. Arrived in Canada invalided October 30th, 1916. c/o Military Hospitals Commission Command, Montreal, Que.
 43. (4) Chauvin, Cadet Frank B. (formerly Corporal, No. 336965, 66th, Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F.), Royal Flying Corps, c/o A. F. Greenwood, 10 New Broad street. London, E. C., England.
 44. (7) Clarke, Pte. Chas. McNeil, No. 650 (of Hudson Heights, Que. High School, 1907-09), 2nd Reserve Park, Can. Army Service Corps, 2nd. Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Gas poisoning, August 14, 1916. Returned to duty August 19, 1916.
 45. (3) Coffin, Corporal C. F., Co. D. 43rd. Engineers, U.S.A. Camp American University, Washington, D.C.
 46. (4) Collingwood, Lieut. G. F. (formerly Universities Overseas (1st.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. and No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) and Imperial Army Service Corps), 405th. Siege Battery R.G.A. Died of wounds, March 28th, 1918.
 47. (2) Connell, George, 4th. Engineer H.I.R.M.S., Mikula (Scelianinovitch, Nov., 1916 to April, 1917, Power House). Returned to Canada—work completed.
 48. (2) (Conroy, Pte. Vincent) Connor, J. O., 736, A. Co. No. 1 Platoon, 2nd Royal Marine Batt. (Live Stock Dept.) Wounded at Dardanelles, June 24, 1915. Wounded at Beaumont, Hamel, Ancre, France, Nov. 13, 1916. Arrived in Canada, Sept. 24th, 1917. Discharged June

- 18, 1917. Address: Macdonald College, P.Q.
49. (2) Cousineau, Pte. Normand (Power House) No. 3161383 No. 4 Can. Garrison Regt., Montreal, Que.
50. (4) Cowper, Pte. Hugh S., No. 1961, 6th. Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
51. (5) Craik, Gunner Galen H. (1916-17), No. 1251777, 79th Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
52. (5) Craik, Lieut. Oliver A., 1911-12 (formerly No. 6th. Field (1) Ambulance, 2nd. Can. Division) 87th. Batt., Canadians, B.E.F., c/o Army PO., London, England. Awarded Military Medal 1917. Wounded 13th. Nov., 1917. Passchendaele. Wounded Sept., 1918.
53. (4) Crang, Signaller, Wm. Clifford, 302868, 8th, (formerly 165th) Battery, Can. Siege Artillery. Returned to Canada, 1918. Address: 65 Bruce avenue, Westmount, Que.
54. (2) Crawford, Pte. William, 1057236, 245th. Batt. C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Live Stock Dept.) Wounded Sept., 1918.
55. (6) (8) Creaghan, Miss Clare (Winter Short Course, 1909-10), Nurse, Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, England.
- 56 (4) Creaghan, Flight Sub-Lieut. Gerald Francis, Royal Naval Air Service. Returned to Canada on sick leave, Sept., 1917.
57. (4) Critchley, Major Walter R., 10th. Batt., 2nd. Infantry Brigade, 1st. Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Awarded D.S.O., July, 1917.
58. (1) Currie, Lieut. James H. (Bursar's Office) formerly Pte. 475370, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., 6th Man. Res. Batt., Seaford, England, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
59. (4) Daly, Cadet Paul M., 172874, Royal Air Force, Toronto, Ont.
60. (2) Darraugh, Gunner Harold Frederick (Cereal Husb. Dept.) 2522477, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
61. (1) Dashwood, Major John Lovell, 58th. Batt., C.E.F. Wounded Aug., 1916. Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 13, 1917. Awarded Military Cross — June, 1917. (School for Teachers.)
62. (3) Davis, Sergt. M. B., 1261744 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery, 7th. Can. Siege Battery, Canadians), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
63. (2) Dean, Pte. George Fred, 814795, 87th. (formerly 139th.) Batt. (Cereal Husbandry Dept., 1915) Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
64. (2) deChantels, Corp. Bartholomew, 61750, 22nd. Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Courcelette, Sept. 15, 1916 (Horticulture Dept.)
65. (4) Delany, Cadet T. H., 152571, Cadet Wing, Royal Flying Corps, Long Branch, Ont.
66. (4) deZouche, Driver Frederick Charles, Jr., 150 (formerly Pte.. 2nd. Division Supply Column, C.A.S.C., 2nd. Can. Contingent, and Despatch Rider C. A. S. C., B. D., M. T., Light Car Section) Can. Motor Machine Gun M. T. Co., C. A. S. C., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
67. (4) Dodd, Pte. John James, 487551 (formerly Universities Overseas, 6th., Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) P.P.C.L.I., c/o Mr. Walker, 2 Oxford street, Edinburgh, Scotland. Gassed at Lens, August 24, 1917.
68. (4) Dogherty, 2nd. Lieut. Franklin William, Royal Flying Corps (formerly Cadet, 70267), Jan. 22, 1918. Reported missing Feb. 9, 1918. Reported prisoner of war. Address: No. 1072 Offizier Gefangenlager, Holzminden, Brunswick, Germany,
69. (3) Drayton, Lieut. F. L., 50th. (formerly 102nd.) Batt., C.E.F. Wounded on the Somme, Nov. 18th, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada Sept. 30, 1917, c/o St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.
70. (3) Dreher, Lieut. C. W. F., 85807, 8th. Battery, 2nd. Brigade, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P. O., London, England. England. Wounded June, 1916.
71. (4) Dunsmore, Gunner W. G., 1261682 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
72. (1) Dupre, Lieut. H. A. (Physics Dept.) Northumbrian Engineers, Silkstone, York, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
73. (1) Dupre, J. V. (assistant in Physics), chief chemist to the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada. Died March 12th, 1917, at Old Point Comfort, Va., U.S.A., as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plant.
74. (3) (1) Durling, Cpl. V. B., 132488 (formerly D. Co., 73rd) 42nd. Royal Highlanders of Canada, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College demonstrator.)
75. (4) Dyer, Pte. Charles Edward, 841196, 14th. (formerly 148th.) Batt., Canadians. Killed in action, February 25, 1917.
76. (5) (8) Echenberg, Miss Rebecca (1914-15) (formerly St. Johns Ambulance Corps; New Military Hospital, Rugeley Camp, Staffordshire, England). Returned to Canada in ill-health. Address 2 Prospect street, Sherbrooke, Que.
77. (2) Edmond, Capt. J. H. W. (Biology Building), Imperial Munitions Board, Inspection Dept., Quebec, Que.
78. (3) Elliott, Gunner Rowland Monta-

- gue, No. 2341326 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
79. (3) Elwell, R. W. D. (formerly of an Alberta Overseas Regiment). Died at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.
80. (3) Evans, Lieut. Harry I. (formerly Lance Corporal, No. 347, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), No. 4 Co., 1st. Can. Divisional Train, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
81. (3) Fiske, Gunner H. J. M. (formerly of the Young Men's Christian Association with His Majesty's Canadian Forces on active service in Canada)). No. 33057505, C. Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
82. (3) Flewelling, A|Staff Sergt. David Bruce, No. 475506, (formerly Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., and 11th Reserve Battn., C.E.F.). Wounded, Sept., 1916. Returned to Canada March 16, 1918. Address: Fredericton, N.B., Box 834.
83. (4) Flood, Capt. R. R. (formerly Private No. A10941, 1st Universities Overseas Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., and 11th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry), Machine Gun Corps Division, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
84. (5) Ford, Pte. C. R., No. 110166, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles (School for Teachers, 1910-11). Ill, December, 1915. Invalided to Canada, August 1st, 1916.
85. (3) (1) Ford, L|C. W. D. (College Demonstrator) McGill, 166, Universities P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action June 2, 1916. Overseas (2nd) Reinforcements to P.
86. (4) Frank, Pte. William D., 177878, 87th Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
87. (3) Fraser, Lieut. J. G. Carl, (formerly 1261691, No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, and 271st Can. Siege Battery) 7th Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Passchendaele, Nov. 4, 1917.
88. (4) Gaetz, Pte. John Raymond, 183711 (formerly 89th Batt., Red Deer, Alta.) D. Co. 19th Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded May 9th, 1917. Wounded, Aug., 1918. Gervers, Mrs. R. (see Kitchener, Miss M. E.).
89. (4) Gibbon, Gunner J. Arnold, 339863, 69th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/a Army P.O., London, England.
90. (5) Gilson, Pte. Gordon Wyman, 177290, (School for Teachers) (1913-1914), 4th Can. Division Machine Gun Co., (formerly 87th Can. Grenadier Guards). Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 9 1917.
91. (4) Gordon, Corp. Huntley G., 129319, 72nd Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded near Lens, June 27, 1917. Wounded near Lens, April, 1918. Awarded Military Medal, 1918.
92. (4) Graham, Gunner James W., 1251700, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
93. (4) Grove White, 2nd Lieut. Eric, B. Battery, 159th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, B.E.F., Kilbyrne, Doneraile. County Cork, Ireland.
94. (7) Guy, Gunner Eric Ayliffe, 2341406 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
95. (3) Hacker, Cadet James M. (formerly Lieut., 3rd Battery, Heavy Brigade, Ives' Point, Halifax, N.S.). Can. 74813, Royal Air Force. Accidentally killed in flying near Camp Rathburn, Deseronto, Ont., Aug. 23rd, 1918.
96. (2) Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil (Poultry Dept.), 487470, 5th Universities Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action, Sept. 15, 1916.
97. (7) Halpenny, Gunner R. M., 344917, 4th Reserve Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
98. (7) Hamilton, Gunner Geo. S., 349501, 6th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
99. (4) Hamilton, Pte. James Y., 841362, 148th Batt. Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
100. (3) Hamilton, Sergt. Richard I., 48554 (formerly Sect. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent), 14th Batt. C.E.F. Wounded at Passchendaele, Nov. 4, 1917. Arrived in Canada invalided, June 17, 1918. Address: 69 Roxborough Ave., Toronto, Ont.
101. (7) Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry, (Vaudreuil, Que.), 487292, Universities Overseas (5th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, France, between April 9 and 10, 1917.
102. (4) Hammond, Lieut. Herbert Renwick (Captain in 47th Battalion. Transferred to 15th Battery, 2nd Division). Wounded 19th November, 1916. Awarded Military Cross, Nov., 1916. Wounded May 5th, 1917. Returned to Canada, Aug. 24, 1917.
103. (4) Hand, Cadet James Sanderson, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Expeditionary Force, via New York, N.Y.
104. (2) Hanson, P. (Power House).
105. (7) Harris, Pte. Harry Philip, 527327, C.A.M.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (1909-10).
106. (7) Harris, Pte. Herbert Kitchener, 1057085, 245th Batt., Grenadier Guards of Canada. Returned to Canada June, 1918. Discharged 1st July, 1918. Ad-

- dress: 152 St. Famille St., Montreal. (1908-09).
107. (7) (8) Harrison, Nurse Alice Ste. Barbe, Voluntary Aid Department, Can. Drummond Military Convalescent Home, Montreal.
108. (7) Harrison, Gunner Austen St. B., 336808 (formerly 66th Battery, C.F.A., and 5th Reserve Battery, C.F.A., and 2nd Can. Divisional Ammunition Column), 13th Battery, C.F.A. Wounded and shell shocked at Vimy Ridge, April 8, 1917. Shell shocked at Passchendaele, Dec. 19, 1917. Arrived in Canada on leave, June 14, 1918. Discharged Aug. 13, 1918. Address: Macdonald College.
109. (1) Harrison, Lieut.-Col. F. C., A.A.G., 1/c Adm. Artillery Camp, Petewawa, Ont., June 1 to Oct. 31, 1916; June 12 to Sept. 30, 1917; June 3 to Sept. 30, 1918.
110. (4) Hart Pte. Milburn M., 27743, F. Co., 15th Batt., Canadians. Wounded, May 1st, 1916. Dangerously ill, March 5th, 1917. Returned to Canada, Oct. 18, 1917. Struck off strength, Dec. 22, 1917.
111. (2) Harvey Pte. William (Dining Dept.), 121145, A. Co., 60th Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, 1916. Killed in action, June 9th, 1917.
112. (4) Hatch Gunner Earl Clifton, 1261681 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
113. (4) Hay, Gunr. William Drew, 1261742 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery and 7th Canadian Siege Battery and Reserve Battery, C.G.A., Milford Camp, Surrey England). Returned to Canada, Oct., 1918. Address: Lachute, P.Q.
114. (1) (7) Heslop, Gunner Fred G. (formerly Pte. A10976, Universities 1st Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), No. 410976, 7th Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O. London, England. Wounded (Somme), Sept. 19, 1916. Bursar's Office).
115. (2) (7) Heslop, Pte. Richard Boyd (Poultry Dept.), McG. 155, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Dangerously ill, Feb. 16, 1917. Arrived in Canada—invalided May 16, 1918. Address: Macdonald College, P.Q.
116. (4) Hetherington, Cadet Samuel J., 173614, Royal Air Force, D. Company, Flight 4, Long Branch, Ont.
117. (4) Hewson, Capt. & Flgt Comdr. Harry Willis (1914-15) c/o Headquarters, Royal Flying Corps London, England.
118. (4) Higman, Lieut. C. Gordon, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, (Motor Boat Service), c/o General P.O., London, England.
119. (4) Hill, Bombadier Gerald M., C.41807, Trench Mortar Battery, (formerly 2nd Brigade C.A.F.) Returned to Canada, Nov. 4, 1916. Discharged Montreal, P.Q., Feb. 21, 1917, medically unfit.
120. (2) Hill, Pte. William Henry (Hort. Greenhouse), 211498, (formerly 9th Reinforcements Draft, Canadian Army Service Corps), 11th Reserve Infantry. Discharged as medically unfit, Sept. 1, 1917. Returned to Canada, Aug. 14, 1917.
121. (4) Hodge, Sapper Reginald George, 2009537, Canadian Engineers, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
122. (4) Hodgin, Cadet Samuel Raymond Norris, No. 172454, Royal Air Force, Pilot Wing, Jesse Ketchum School, Toronto, Ont.
123. (1) (7) Holcombe, Lieut. Cecil Howard (Bursar's Office), No. 1 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
124. (4) Holmes, Gunner William B., 2085329 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery), 45th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
125. (2) Hough, Pte. Alfred E. (Horticultural Dept.), 842092 (formerly H. Q. Co. 148th Batt., and D. Co., 16th Platoon, 3rd Canadian Labour Batt.), D. Co., 14th Batt. Canadians. Invalided and returned to Canada, February 13, 1918.
126. (2) (7) Hough, Pte. Edward Alfred, 3091203, 1st Quebec Depot Batt., Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Q. (Horticultural Dept.).
127. (3) Huestis, Lieut. Ralph R. (formerly Sergt. 48558, Sect. 33, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent), 1st Can. Reserve Park, C.A.S.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
128. (3) Hyndman, Gunner Austen Elliott, 2341314 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917, and 13th Can. Siege Battery), 10th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
129. (3) Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert (formerly 106th Overseas Batt. (Nova Scotia Rifles), 87th Batt., C.E.F. Returned to Canada, invalided, 1917. Discharged from Mil. Address: Director of Soldiers' Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
130. (5) (8) Jack, Nursing Sister Charlotte C. (Teachers, 1907-08), C.A.M.G. (formerly No. 3 General Hospital, McGill), No. 1, Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
131. (4) Jacks, Capt. Oliver L. (formerly Trooper, C. Squadron, King Edward Horse Divisional Cavalry, France).

- 5th Oxford and Buckinghamshire L.I. Attached Indian Army. Shotover Edge. Wounded, Oct., 1916. Wounded, Aug., 1916. Awarded Military Cross, Oct., 1916.
132. (5) Jacobsen, Cadet Observer J. L. Caldwell, 172317, Royal Air Force, No 4 School of Aeronautics, University Building, Toronto, Ont.
133. (1) James, Pte. A. Colin ('Bursar's Office), 3107908, C. Co., 1st Batt. 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, Hamilton, Ont.
134. (4) Jones, Lieut. A. R. (formerly A.10954, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) P. P.C.L.I. Canadians, c/o Mr. Walter Jones, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, England Wounded, Nov., 1916. Wounded, Nov. 19, 1917. Wounded, Oct., 1918.
135. (2) Jones, Pte. Charles Edward (Home Dairying Dept. and Power House), 489780, (formerly Universities Overseas (6th) Co. Reinforcements to P. P. C.L.I.), 4th Co., 16th Platoon, P.P.C. L.I., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
136. (3) Jones, Corporal Llewellyn R. 2341415 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917, and 10th Can. Siege Battery), 8th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
137. (4) Jones, Act. Bomb. Walter Norman, 2085343 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery), 2nd Div. Amm. Column, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
138. (5) Keddy, Pte. Russell Alfred, 466 (1915-16), Can. Army Dental Corps. Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
139. (1) Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer (Horticultural Dept.), 127072, (formerly 71st and 47th Overseas Battalion), 10th Can. Infantry Brigade, Trench Mortar Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Sept. 20th, 1916.
140. (4) Kelsall, L.-C. Arthur, A.10938 (formerly Signaller, Headquarters Co., P. P.C.L.I.) Wounded June 4th, 1916. Arrived in Canada invalided May 22nd, 1917. Discharged Sept. 30, 1917. Address: Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture Canada, Annapolis Royal, N.S.
141. (7) Kennedy, Sergt. Philip, 378, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
142. (3) Kennedy, Lieut. Roderick Stuart 12th West Yorkshires. Wounded, 1915. Wounded, July 1916. Returned to Canada. Address: c/o Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
143. (4) Kingsland, Flight Lieut. Walter R., Royal Flying Corps B.E.F.. Nov. 8, 1917. Wounded and prisoner of war. Ad- dress: Offizier Gefangenentalager, Heidelberg, Germany.
144. (4) (8) Kitchener, Miss Mary Edmee (formerly Military Hospital, Walling, Lancashire, England). Now, Mrs. R. Gervers.
145. (4) Lachaine, Pte. Osias Wenceslas, 2765204, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
146. (5) Lapierre, Gunner Romeo Paul, 3083893, 79th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (1916-17).
147. (4) Laurie, Bomb. D. M., 349829, C. Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
148. (2) Lavigne, Pte. Wilfrid Pierre (Power House), 3170673, 2nd Depot Batt., 1st Quebec Regiment, Peel St. Barracks, Montreal, P.Q.
149. (4) Lefebvre Corp. J. G., 387, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
150. (2) Levin, Sergt. Maurice T., 61317 (Poultry), 22nd Batt., Canadians. Killed in action 7th February, 1916.
151. (4) Little, Pte. H. W., 9130, No. 2 Co., 117th (Eastern Townships) Battalion, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
152. (4) Lochhead Dr. A. Grant, Civil Prisoner of War in Germany, August, 1914. Ruhleben Camp, Spandau, Berlin, Germany.
153. (3) (1) Lods, Lieut. Emile Albert, 1st Tank Batt., Canadians c/o Army P.O., London, England.
154. (4) Longworth, Lieut. F. J., 36th Howitzer Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, Sept. 6 1917.
155. (4) Loomis, Cadet Christopher Byrne, 153482, No. 1 Cadet Wing, Royal Air Force, Camp Borden, Ont.
156. (3) Lothian, Lieut. David E. (formerly 15th Batt., King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st. Can. Contingent), 5th Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded April 29, 1915. Wounded April 23, 1917.
157. (3) MacBean, Pte. Kenneth, 907440 (formerly 195th.) 102nd. Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Gassed Aug. 2, 1917. Awarded Military Medal, Nov., 1917.
158. (4) McCarthy, Gunner, Edward M.. No. —— (formerly 74th., C.F.A.), 2nd. Royal Canadian Artillery Tank Batt., Petewawa Camp, Ont.
159. (3) (1) McClintock, Lieut. L. D. (College Demonstrator) (Formerly Acting Bombadier, C. 41095, 5th. Battery, 2nd. Brigade, C.F.A.. 1st. Can. Contingent), 7th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded March 26th, 1917.

160. (3) McCormick, Sergt. J. H., A. 10958, Universities (1st.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Died of wounds (Somme), Sept. 15, 1916.
161. (4) McDairmaid, Pte. Duncan David, 231708, 31st. (formerly 202nd. "Sportsman's) Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action July 10, 1917.
162. (4) Macfarlane, Bombardier, Innes Parlane, 1261618 (formerly McGill Overseas Siege Artillery) No. 7 Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
163. (7) Macfarlane, Gunner John Douglas Barron, 2341424 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917, and 10th. (formerly 13th.), Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
164. (3) Macfarlane, Lieut. John Reginald Norman (formerly B. Co., Canadian Corps Cyclist Batt.) Can. Forestry Corps, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
165. (4) Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid, 814794, B. Co., 87th (formerly 139th.) Batt., C. E. F. Missing at Lens August 15, 1917. June 19, 1918. For official purposes, presumed to have died on or since August 15, 1917.
166. (1) Macfarlane, Lieut. N. C. (Chemists Dept.), (formerly Sergt. A. 10959, Universities Overseas (1st.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. and 236th. Batt.) 6th. Canadian Reserve Batt., Seaford, Sussex, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Returned to Canada for Special Service, Sept., 1916; returned overseas Oct. 30, 1917.
167. (4) McGreer, Gunner Eric D., 2341430 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, (McGill University, May, 1917) 10th. Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
168. (3) McKechnie, Pte. R. E., 397, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) invalidated to Canada — August, 1916. Discharged April 30, 1917. Address: Wyman, Que.
169. (4) McLagan, Lieut. Patrick Douglas (formerly 103rd. Batt.) 4th. Canadian Labour Batt. Killed in action Oct. 15th, 1917.
170. (6) (8) McLaren, Miss Helen Gladys Homemaker, 1909-10) Military Nurse in France.
171. (4) McLaren, Lieut. Quentin (formerly of Imperial Light Horse, Union of South Africa Force, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa) Black Watch. Killed in action October, 1916.
172. (7) MacLeod, Flight Lieut. Kenneth D., Royal Air Force. Armament Experiment Station, Orfordness, Suffolk, England.
173. (4) McMahon, Pte. A. E., 10943, Universities Overseas (1st.) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Wounded June 29th, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada June 22nd, 1917. Discharged Oct. 31st, 1917, c/o Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Canada, Annapolis Royal, N.S.
174. (3) (1) McOuat, Bombadier L. C., 3084-799, C. Company, 2nd. Tank Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
175. (7) McRae, Pte. Douglas, 457576 (Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., 60th Batt., (Montreal). Killed in action March 30, 1916.
176. (6) (8) Mabe, Lieut. Lily M. (Nursing sister (Household Science, Winter Short Course, 1913-14) C.A.M.C., First Can. Contingent (formerly No. 2 Can. Stationary Hospital in France, June, 1916—transferred to No. 4 Can. General Hospital, Salonika Greece, and returned to Canada Sept. 13, 1917.) Beech Hill Can. Hospital, Englesfield Green, Surrey, Eng.
177. (4) Major, Pte. Thomas Grant, 2765228, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
178. (4) Malouf, Pte. Adeeb, 3159437, 2nd Quebec Regiment, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
179. (2) Martin, Air Mechanic, J. A., 73149, B. Flight, 83, C. T. S., Royal Air Force, Toronto, Ont. (Power House.)
180. (4) Maskrey, Corp. Harold, T., 748580, 60th. Batt. (formerly 117th. Eastern Townships Batt.) Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded August 2nd, 1917.
181. (4) Matthews, Sergt. A. E., 8284 (formerly 2nd. Batt. 1st. Can. Contingent, c/o Director of Recruiting and Organization, 23 and 25 Earl's Ave., Folkestone, Kent), 7th. Can. Siege Battery. Wounded 2nd. Battle of Ypres, April 27th, 1915. Wounded 1st. October, 1917. Arrived in Canada, invalidated, April 30th, 1918. Address: c/o Macdonald College, P.Q.
182. (4) Matthews, Gunner G. D., 1261702 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th. Canadian Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
183. (3) Matthews, Pte. Victor, 228493 (formerly 1st. Can. Mounted Rifles), 7th. Can. Siege Battery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
184. (4) (2) Maw, Gunner William Alfred, (Poultry Dept.), 3084955, C. Company 2nd. Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
185. (3) Middleton, Cadet W. A., 153896, Cadet Wing No. 2 Royal Flying Corps No. 4 School of M. A., Wycliffe College Residence, Toronto, Ont.
186. (5) Miller, Corp. Bryce S., (1915-16), 3080500, 1st. Depot Batt., 1st. Quebec Regiment, Montreal, Que.

187. (7) (4) (2) Millinchamp, Gunner William Edwin Frank, (Live Stock Dept.), 2342429 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft McGill Univ., May, 1917), 10th. (formerly 13th.), Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Sept. 24, 1918.
188. (4) Milne, Lieut. A. R. (formerly Lance-Corporal A. 10955, 16th. Platoon) P. P. C. L. I., c/o Mrs. D. King, 50 Griffiths Rd., Wimbledon, England. Awarded Military Medal, Nov., 1916.
189. (3) Mitchell, 2nd. Lieut. Homer D. (formerly Pte., 406, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) Canadians, 8-9th. Batt., Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., c/o G. T. R., 17 Cockspur St., London, S. W. I., England. Wounded at Bourlon Wood, Nov. 23, 1917.
190. (4) Montgomery, Lieut. Arthur R., 85-151, 4th. Battery Heavy Artillery, 1st. Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Nov. 10th, 1916.
191. (3) Morris, Bombadier Campbell, 2341-311 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), 10th (formerly 13th.), Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
192. (2) Morris, Pte. Joseph (Power House), No. ——, Imperial Forces. (Had been Imperial reservist.)
193. (2) Morris, A.-Sergt., William M., 46507 (Dining Dept.), 17th. (formerly 13th.) Batt. Canadians. Returned to Canada Oct. 18th, 1917.
194. (1) (3) Moynan, Gnr. John C. (Cereal Dept.), 2522777, C. Company 2nd. Tank Batt., Army P.O., London, Eng.
195. (1) (8) Muldrew, Mrs. Jennie, Director of Domestic Economy, Canada Food Board, Ottawa, Ont. (House-mother and Superintendent of Women's Residence.)
196. (7) Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold, 183757, 102nd Batt. Canadians. Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.
197. (7) Mullen, Gunner Harold S. (Hudson, Que.), 302918, 3rd. Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London England.
198. (7) Murphy, 2nd. Lieut. Allen I., Royal Flying Corps, 50th. Reserve Squadron. Accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30, 1917.
199. (3) (1) Ness, Lieut. Alexander R., 79th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o E. W., 33 Maddox St., London, W.T., England. Wounded Sept., 1918.
200. (4) Ness, Gunner J. Earle, 3084803, 79th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
201. (3) (1) Newton, Lieut. Robert (College Demonstrator), (formerly Adjutant 9th Canadian Artillery Brigade), E. Battery, Can. Anti-Aircraft, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, July 21, 1916. Awarded Military Cross December, 1917.
202. (3) Newton, Gunner William, 1260343 (formerly 62nd Battery, 15th Brigade), 58th Battery, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
203. (7) Nicholson, Gunner William F. (Point Fortune, Que.), 302860, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery. Wounded, Oct. 22, 1916. Returned to Canada, September, 1917. Address: 27 Malines St., Montreal, P.Q.
204. (4) Norcross, Gunner A. C., 1261677 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, 7th Can. Siege Battery, C. E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
205. (6) (8) Ogilvie, Miss Margaret E. (1907-08 and 1908-09), (formerly Mount Dore Military Hospital, Bournemouth England) Q.A.I.M.N., S.R., Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, Egypt.
206. (4) Ogilvie, Driver Walter Drummond, 344867, 74th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
207. (4) Ogilvie, Pte. W. N., 466643, 10th Overseas Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Ypres, August, 1916; wounded at Somme, Oct. 1st, 1916.
208. (6) (8) Parkins, Miss Jessie Frances (Short Course, Jan., 1909). Nurse.
209. (7) Parsons, Gunner Cyril B. (Hudson, Que.), 302893, 6th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
210. (4) Paterson, Pte. W. J., A.10965, Machine Gun Section, P.P.C.L.I. wounded and missing June, 1916. Wounded and prisoner of war, Sept., 1916. (Sept., 1916—Depot 2, Squad 161, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg Germany, and January, 1917: Kriegsgefangenenlager, No. 2739, Batt. 2, Company 1 Mannheim, Baden, Germany). Jan. 12, 1918, Address: British Interned Soldier in Switzerland Hotel Berthod, Chateaux D'Oex, Vaud, Switzerland.
211. (2) Payment, Pte. John P. (Live Stock Dept.), 1057239, 245th Batt., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
212. (2) Pering, Air Mechanic Alfred S., 174916 A. Flight 81, O.T.S., Camp Rathbun, Deseronto, Ont. (Power House).
213. (5) Perron Gunner Wilfred Henri, (1916-17), 3083910 (formerly 79th Battery, C.F.A.), Can. Reserve Artillery Brigade, Witley Camp, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
214. (4) Pesner, Cadet Abraham Noah, 172935, Royal Air Force, Jesse Ketchum Camp, Toronto, Ont.
215. (4) Peterson, Pte. Archie William, No. 2765299, 1st Tank Batt. C.M.G.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
216. (4) Peterson, Pte. C. F., 494 (formerly No. 3 General Hospital, McGill), 1st Can. Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

- Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
217. (4) Piddington, Major Arthur G., B. Battery, 99th Brigade, R.F.A., B.E.F., Salonika, Greece.
218. (2) Pike, Lt. J. Everett (Poultry Dept.) 457991, Universities Overseas (3rd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Wounded Nov. 2, 1917. Returned to Canada, April 7th, 1918. Address: Kentville, N.S.
219. (4) Pope, L.-C. Maxwell Henry, 133194, 73rd Highlanders, Canadians. Wounded 9th April, 1917, at Vimy Ridge. Awarded Military Medal for service on March 1st, 1917, at Vimy Ridge. Returned to Canada invalided April, 1918. Address: 241 Girouard Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.
250. (2) Portelance, Pte. Joseph, Jr. (Repair Shop), 457413, 14th (formerly 23rd) Batt., C.E.F. Killed in action, May, 1916.
221. (2) Portelance, Pte. Menard, (Power House), 3163518, Canadian Engineers, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
222. (2) Portelance, Sapper Victor (Power House), 3165796, Canadian Engineers, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
223. (3) Presley, Pte. Fred Y., Base Hospital No. 6, U.S.A., Army Medical Corps, France, via New York.
224. (4) Pye, Pte. Herbert Stevens, 177379, Grenadier Guards (Montreal) Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, Nov., 1916. Returned to Canada, June 11th, 1917.
225. (4) Rankin, Pte. T. B. G. 475535 (formerly Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, January, 1917.
226. (1) Ransom Pte. George Frederick, 2500220, Railway Construction Depot, M.D., 2, Niagara Camp, Ont. (Bursar's Office).
227. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. A. E. (College Demonstrator), (formerly L.-C. McGill, 165 Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P. P. C. L.I.), C.M.G. Depot, Seaford, England.
228. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. L. C. (Cereal Department), (formerly 245th), 23rd Reserve Batt., C.E.F. Seriously ill, July 10, 1917. Returned to duty October 11th, 1918. Returned to Canada invalided, April 30, 1918. Struck off strength, May 14, 1918. Address: MacDonald College, P.Q.
229. (3) Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme (formerly 66th Battery, C.F.A.), Reserve Brigade C.F.A. Died of wounds, Nov. 12, 1917.
230. (4) Reid, Lieut. Edwin George Ballantyne, (formerly Private 2250509, Forestry Company), Canadian Forestry Corps, 80 Company Transport.
- Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
231. (1) (8) Reid, Miss Jenny, Organization Women's Agric. Labor, South of Scotland. Address: Trosten, 33 Bellevue Road, Ayr, Scotland.
232. (4) Reid, Gunner William John, 2341313 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April 1917), No. 10 Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, Oct., 1918.
233. (4) Rey, Alphonse Marius, French Republican Forces.
234. (4) Richardson, Pte. J. J. G., 65829, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Batt., Victoria Rifles (Montreal), 2nd Can. Contingent. Killed in action, June, 1916.
235. (1) (8) Richmond, Miss Dorothy, Massese Voluntary Aid Detachment, Military Hospital, France.
236. (2) Rigole, Octore (Farm Dept.), Royal Belgian Forces.
237. (2) Robertson, Pte. Harry (Cereal Dept.), 841159, A. Co., 148th Batt., C.E.F. Killed in action, February, 1917.
238. (6) (8) Robertson, Miss Irene Frances (Homemaker, 1911-12), Nurse.
239. (3) Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon. 44th Batt., C.E.F. Wounded, March 17, 1917, in raid on Vimy Ridge. Returned to Canada, October, 1918.
240. (4) Robinson, Acting Bomb. Herbert H., 346858, 5th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, July, 1917.
241. (3) Robinson, Sergt.-Major James Milton, No. 7, No. 6 Sanitary Section (formerly Divisional Cyclists' Platoon), Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London Eng-
242. (7) Ross-Ross, Engineer Sub. Lieut. Donald C., R.C.M., (formerly H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," Esquimalt, B.C.). H.M.C.S. "Niobe," Halifax, N.S.
243. (4) Rough, Pte. David Hugh 3080260, 1st Depot Batt., 1st Quebec Regiment C.E.F., c/o General Officer Commanding Military District No. 5, Quebec, Que.
244. (4) Routh, Vet. Sergt., Huntley D., 336887 (formerly A.-Farrer Sergt.. 6th Battery, C.F.A., C.A.V.O., B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June 5th, 1918.
245. (3) Roy, Second Lieut. Harold Bower, 74921, c/o Headquarters, Royal Flying Corps, London, England.
246. (4) Roy, Lance-Corpl. J. S., 111446, 6th Mounted Rifles (Halifax N.S.), Canadians. c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
247. (2) Sansom, Pte. George (Live Stock Dept.) No. 1057335, 87th (formerly 245th Batt., Canadian Contingent, B.E.F. Died of wounds, Nov. 19, 1917.
248. (3) (1) Savage, Captain Alfred (College Veterinarian) C.A.V.C. (formerly 11th Brigade, C.F.A.) Can. Veter-

- inary Hospital, Havre, France, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
249. (4) Scannell, Pte. James Wesley, No. 28765328, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
250. (4) Sherar, Pte. William D. (1914-15), No. 1054295 (formerly 244th Overseas Batt.) 14th Can. Batt., Royal Montreal Regiment. Killed in action August 5th, 1917.
251. (4) Signoret Sergt.-Major Maurice C. (formerly 319th Reserve, 21st Co. French Republican Forces, Lisieux, France, and 4th Batt. 11 Camp, Barracque, No. 1433, Prisoners' Camp, Limburg, a|Lahn, Germany. Transferred to Switzerland, repatriated to France, 1917. Address in care his father: M. Signoret, 4 Rue Buenos-Aires, Paris, France.
252. (2) Simmons, Gunner A. (Live Stock Dept.), No. 349210, No. 1, Section, 1st Can. Div. Ammunition Column, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
253. (4) Singer, Cadet Morris, No. 172307, Royal Air Force, Cadet Wing, Long Branch, Ont.
254. (2) Sinton Bomb. Norval R. (Home Dairy Dept.), No. 2522481, 79th Battery, C.F.A., B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
255. (7) Skinner, Pte. Clarence T., 487268, Universities Overseas 4th Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Arrived in Canada, invalidated, May 16, 1918. Address: Macdonald College, P.Q.
256. (7) (4) (2) Skinner, Signaller Samuel G., No. 2522506 (formerly 79th Battery, C.F.A.) B. Battery, C.R.A., Witley Camp, Surrey, England, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Hort. Dept.)
257. (4) Smillie, Captain Henry M. (formerly Sergt. 1835 Subordinate Staff, Can. Divisional Headquarters) Supply Officer, Bramshott Camp, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
258. (4) Smith, Pte. James Black, No. 2765336, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
259. (2) Smith, Sergt. W. J. (College Expressman) 24209 (13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Can. Contingent, and Pay Office C.E.F., Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S.W. England. Wounded, June 6th, 1915. Arrived in Canada, invalidated, May 20th, 1918. Discharged July 30, 1918. Address, Macdonald College, P.Q.
260. (3) Spencer, Lance - Corp. Charles Martyn, No. 21348 (formerly Sergt. 18th Reinforcements), 15th North Auckland Co., 2nd Batt. New Zealand Expeditionary Force, France.
261. (4) Spendlove, Pte. J. R., A10936, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Arrived in Canada invalidated, December 17th, 1916, and discharged May 23, 1917. Address: Maple Lane Farm, R.F.D., No. 1 Katesvale, Q.
262. (3) Spicer, Lieut. E. C., 91st Squadron R.A.F., c/o Cox G Co., 108-111 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C., England.
263. (4) Standish, Gunner C. G., No. 2341478 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917) No. 10 Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
264. (1) Stephen, Engineer Lieut.-Commander Charles, R.N. (formerly H.M.S. "Glorious" and H.M.S. "Cowslip") H.M.S. "Skate," c/o General P.O., London, Eng. (Power House.)
265. (7) Stephenson, Gunner Harold J. P., 302867, 3rd Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
266. (1) (8) Stewart, Miss R. (Superintendent of Residences), Ch. Nurse, Dir. of Army School of Nursing, Walter Reed General Hosp. Takoma, D.C.
267. (4) St. George, Pte. Percival T., 63821 (formerly 23rd Batt. Detail and No. 3, McGill, General Hospital, C.E.F.). Can. Red Cross, No. 3 Army P.O., B.E.F., France.
268. (7) Storey, Gunner William Rae, 302-979 (formerly 3rd. Battery, Can. Siege Artillery), Reserve Brigade C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
269. (4) Sutherland, Corp. John Douglas, 1081762, D. Co., No. 1, Construction Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
270. (1) Tawse, Gunner William John, 335-042, 64th. Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F. Wounded Nov. 12th, 1917, at Passchendaele Ridge. Returned to Canada April 24th, 1918, invalidated. Address: 246 Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont.
271. (4) Taylor, Sapper D. Ord, 3084976, Canadian Engineers, C.E.F., St. Johns, Que.
272. (2) Taylor, Corporal Wheeler Thomas (painter), 844, (formerly 2nd Reserve Park, C.A.S.C., 2nd Can. Contingent, No. 2 Canadian Army Auxiliary Horse Co., B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
273. (4) Templeton, Gunner R. W., 3084782, 79th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
274. (2) Thompson, Corp. Horace (Laundry), 121426, D. Co., 69th Batt. (St. John, N.B.), Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Sailed for Canada, Feb. 2nd 1917.
275. (7) Thomson, Sergt. Roswell, 462, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
276. (4) Tilden, Pte. Samuel Foster, 593955. United States Army Medical Corps. Central Medical Department Laboratory A.P.O., 721, France.
277. (1) (8) Torrance, Miss Marjorie, G. I.

- Granville Hospital, Ramsgate, England, Hammersmith Military Orthopaedic Hospital; Great Northern Central Hospital, Halloway Road, London, N. England. Returned to Canada, Oct., 1917. Address: 149 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Que.
278. (4) Turner, Pte. William H., 23194, No. 2 Company, R.M.R., 14th Batt., 1st Can. Contingent. Died of wounds June 5th, 1916.
279. (2) Upton, Gunner Lionel (Hort. Dept., 1917), 2522341, Battery. Killed in action, October, 1918.
280. (4) Van Vliet, Signaller John Lawrence 2522502, 79th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
281. (4) Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar (formerly Private, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Can. Contingent), B. Section, Squad 2, 8020, Armoured cars attached to Russian Legion. Awarded St. George's Cross of Russia for service in Roumania. Killed in Galicia, July 1st, 1917.
282. (2) Walker, Gunner Alex. Boire (Live Stock Dept.), 1251982, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
283. (4) Walsh, Cadet Cecil Eric, 173447, 4 School of A., R.A.F., Course 42, Wycliffe College, Toronto Ont.
284. (4) Walsh, Trooper G. Brock, 110562, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles (Sherbrooke, Que), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
285. (2) Weir, Pte. Andrew (Live Stock Dept.), 133254 (formerly 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Army Corps Headquarters, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
286. (1) Weir Lieut. Douglas (formerly Canadian Army Service Corps, Quebec, Que.), Canadian Forestry Corps, Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
287. (4) Wilcox, Lieut. Charles J. (formerly L.-Sergt. 63903, 23rd Batt., 1st Can. Contingent), 4th Batt., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded about February, 1916. Awarded Military Medal, Passchendaele, 1918; wounded, September, 1918.
288. (3) Williams, Captain Charles McAlister (formerly 106th Overseas Batt.), Can. Forestry Corps. Returned to Canada, October 30th 1917, and placed on Reserve. Address: Kentville, N.S.
289. (3) Williamson, Lieut. H. F. (formerly 481, No. 3 General Hospital, McGill), 157th Siege Battery, R.G.A., B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
290. (4) Williamson, Corp. John, 66063, 24th Batt., Victoria Rifles of Canada (Montreal, Que.), 2nd Canadian Contingent. Killed in action at St. Eloi, April 11th, 1916.
291. (4) Wilson, Pte. Charles A., 110582 (formerly Trooper, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles, Sherbrooke P.Q. Wounded, June, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada June 23rd, 1917. c/o "A" Unit, Military Hospitals Commission, Montreal, Q. December 19, 1917, struck off strength.
292. (3) Wood, Signaller Edgar George, 2381921, 76th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians c/o Army P.O., London, England.
293. (4) Woodward, Bomb. William Moore, 2341315 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), 10th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
294. (4) Woodwork, Pte. W. W., 3085786, 23rd Reserve Battalion, Canadians, B.E.F. c/o Army P.O., London, England.
295. (4) Wright, Gunner E. S., 335933, 69th Battery, C.F.A., Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
296. (4) Young Lieut. George R., 85th Battalion (formerly 185th), Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded July, 1917.
297. (6) (8) Pomeroy Nursing Sister Helen Aline, C.A.M.C., Reinf. Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (1907-08 and 1908-09).
298. (6) (8) Scott, Miss Patience W. (formerly Nurse & Interpreter at French Military Hospital in Paris), 2 Granvilly Place Portman Sq., London, England.
299. (1) Sharpe, Regimental Sergt.-Major J. W., 457133 (formerly 60th Batt.), 5th Can. Mounted Rifles, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, June, 1916.
300. (4) Shepherd, Pte. Edward Frederick Sisnett, No. T. K. 5217, 1st Tank Batt., C.M.G.C. Canadians, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
301. (1) (8) (6) Fraser, Jean M., Dietitian, Nurses' Mess, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.
302. (6) (8) Blackader, Miss Florence Marjorie (Autumn Short Course and Special student, 1914-15) Voluntary Aid Detachment, Nurses' Hostel, Boulogne, France.
303. (6) (8) Kingman, Miss Eva Fraser (Autumn Short Course and Special Student, 1914-15) Voluntary Aid Detachment, Nurses' Hostel, Boulogne, France.

Killed in Action.

1. Bailey, Corporal Hugh R.—Battle of Langemarck, April 24, 1915.
2. Collingwood, Lieut. Gordon Francis.—Died of wounds, March 28, 1918.
3. Dashwood, Major John Lovell, at Vimy Ridge, April 13, 1917.
4. Dean, Pte. George Frederick.—Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
5. Dyer, Charles Edward.—February 25, 1917.

6. Ford, L.-C., W. D.—June 2nd, 1916.
7. Gilson, Pte. Gordon Wyman—At Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
8. Hacker, Cadet, James M.—August 23, 1918, in flying accident near Camp Rathbun, Deseronto, Ont.
9. Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil—September 15th, 1916.
10. Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry—Battle of Vimy Ridge, between April 9th and 10th, 1917.
11. Harvey, Pte. William, June 9th, 1917.
12. Lavin, Sergt. Maurice T. February 7th, 1916.
13. McCormick, Sergt. J. H. — Died of wounds Sept. 15th, 1916.
14. Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid—Reported "Missing." August 15th, 1917. June 19, 1918: For official purposes, presumed to have died on or since the 15th of August, 1917.
15. McDairmaid, Pte. Duncan David, July 10th, 1917.
16. McLagan, Lieut. Patrick Douglas—October 15, 1917.
17. McLaren, Lieut. Quentin—October, 1916.
18. McRae, Douglas—March 30th, 1916.
19. Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold—Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
20. Murphy, Second-Lieut. Allen I.—Accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30th, 1917.
21. Portelance, Joseph, Jr.—May 20th, 1916.
22. Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme—Died of wounds 12th November, 1917.
23. Richardson, Pte. J. J. G.—June 1916.
24. Robertson, Pte. Harry—February, 1917.
25. Sansom, Pte. George—Died of wounds, November 19, 1917.
26. Sherar, Pte. William D.—August 5th, 1917.
27. Turner, Pte. William Henry—Died of wounds at No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, June 5th, 1916.
28. Upton, Driver Lionel—October, 1918.
29. Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar—Battle in Galicia, July 1, 1917.
30. Williamson, Corp. John—At St. Eloi, April 11th, 1916.

Died.

1. Dupre, J. V.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., U.S.A., March 12, 1917, as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plant.
2. Elwell, R. W. D.—At Calgary, Alta., October 31, 1915.

Prisoners of War.

1. Baker, Pte. Charles (repatriated).
2. Dogherty, 2nd. Lieut. F. W.
3. Kingsland, Flight Sub.-Lieut. Walter R.
4. Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant (Civil).
5. Paterson, Pte. Wm. J. (Switzerland).
6. Signoret, Sergt.-Major, M.C. (repatriated to France).

Wounded.

1. Adamson, Pte. Douglas G.—April 9, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.

2. Ashby, Sergt. P. T. H.—Oct. 21, 1917—Bomb from airplane.
3. Baker, Pte. Charles, at Langemarcke, April 23, 1915.
4. Beattie, Gunner S. Kenneth—September 30th, 1916. .
5. Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles—October, 1915.
6. Blair, Pte. William T.—January 2, 1918.
7. Blinn, Pte. Sydney H.—October 8th, 1916.
8. Boulden, Lieut. C. E.—August 16, 1916.
9. Boyle, Pte. Albert Stanley — March, 1916.
10. Bradford, Sergt. W., Cecil R.—September, 1918.
11. Buckland, Pte. W. D.—June, 1916 (7 wounds), April, 1917.
12. Butler, Gunner J. H.—November 10th, 1917.
13. Carter, Pte. G. B.—July 4th, 1915.
14. Clarke, Pte. C. M.—Gas poisoned, August 14th, 1916.
15. (Conroy, Vincent) Connor, Pte. J. O.—Wounded at Dardenelles, June 24th, 1915. Wounded at Beaumont Hamel, Ancre, France, Nov. 13th, 1916.
16. Craik, Lieut. O. S.—Nov. 3, 1917; Passchendaele, Wounded Sept., 1918.
17. Crawford, Pte. William — September, 1918.
18. Dashwood, Major John Lovell, August, 1916.
19. de Chantels, Pte. Bartholomew—Sept. 15, 1916, at Courcelette.
20. Dodd, Pte. John J.—Gassed at Lens, August 24th, 1917.
21. Drayton, Lieut., F. L.—Nov. 18th, 1916, on the Somme.
22. Dreher, Gunner, C. W. F.—June, 1916.
23. Flewelling, Pte. D. Bruce—September, 1916.
24. Ford, Lance-Corp. C. R.—Ill, December, 1915.
25. Fraser, Lieut. J. G. C.—November 4th, 1917.
26. Gaetz, Pte. J. R.—May 9th, 1917, August, 1918. .
27. Gordon, Corp. H. G.—Near Lens, June 27th, 1917; near Lens, April, 1918.
28. Hamilton, Sergt. R. I.—November 4th, 1917—At Passchendaele.
29. Hammond, Lieut. Herbert R.—Nov. 19, 1916—May 5th, 1917.
30. Harrison, Gunner Austen St. B. — Wounded and shell-shocked at Vimy Ridge, April 8, 1917. Shell-shocked at Passchendaele, Dec., 1917.
31. Hart, Pte. Milburn M.—May 1st, 1916. Dangerously ill, March 5, 1917.
32. Harvey, Pte. William—1916.
33. Heslop, Pte. Fred—September 19th, 1916.
34. Heslop, Pte. R. B.—Dangerously ill—February 16th, 1918.
35. Jacks, Captain Oliver L.—Oct., 1916; August, 1917.
36. Jones, Lieut. A. R.—Nov., 1916 Nov.

- 19, 1917; Oct., 1918.
37. Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer — September 20th, 1916.
38. Kelsall, Lance-Corp. Arthur—June 4th, 1916.
39. Kennedy, Lieut. R. S.—1915; July, 1916.
40. Kingsland, Flight-Lieut. W. R.—November 8th, 1917.
41. Longworth, Lieut. F. J.—September 6th, 1917.
42. Lothian, Lieut. David E.—April 29, 1915; April 23, 1917.
43. MacBeen, Pte. Kenneth—Gas poisoned, August 2nd, 1917.
44. McClintock, Lieut. L. D.—March 26th, 1917.
45. McMahon, Pte. A. E.—June 29th, 1916.
46. Maskrey, Corp. H. T. — August 2nd, 1917.
47. Matthews, Sergt. A. E.—Battle of Ypres, April 27, 1915; Oct. 1, 1917.
48. Millinchamp, Gunner W. E. F.—September, 1918.
49. Mitchell, Lieut. H. D.—At Bourlon Wood, Nov. 23, 1917.
50. Montgomery, Sergt. A. R.—November 10th, 1916.
51. Ness, Lieut. A. R.—September, 1918.
52. Newton, Lieut. Robert—July 21st, 1916.
53. Nicholson, Gunner William F.—October 22nd, 1916.
54. Ogilvie, Pte. W. N.—August, 1916; October 1st, 1916.
55. Pike, Lieut. J. E.—November 2nd, 1917.
56. Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry—9th April, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.
57. Pye, Pte. Herbert S.—November, 1916.
58. Rankin, Pte. T. B. G.—January, 1917.
59. Reid, Gunner William J.—October, 1918.
60. Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon—March, 17th, 1917, in raid on Vimy Ridge.
61. Robinson, Act.-Bombadier H. H., July, 1917.
62. Roy, Lance-Corp. J. S.—June, 1916.
63. Sharp, Batt. Sergt.-Major—June, 1916.
64. Smith, Corp. W. J.—June 6th, 1915.
65. Tawse, Gunner William John — 12th Nov., 1917, at Passchendaele Ridge.
66. Wilcox, Pte. Charles J.—About February, 1916—Sept., 1918.
67. Wilson, Trooper Charles A. — June, 1916.
68. Young, Lieut. G. R.—July, 1917.
69. Routh, Vet. Sergt. Huntley D.—June 5th, 1918.

Returned to Canada.

1. Baker, Private Charles—Invalided.
2. Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth—Invalided.
3. Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles —Invalided.
4. Boulden, Lieut. C. E.—Invalided.
5. Bourinot, Pte. Sydney Phillip.
6. Buckland, Pte. W. B.—Invalided.

7. Butler, Gunner J. H.—Invalided.
8. Carter, Pte. Guy B.—Invalided.
9. Connell, George—Work completed.
10. (Conroy, Pte. Vincent), Connor, J. O.—Invalided.
11. Creaghan, Flight Sub. Lieut. G. F. — On sick leave, Sept., 1917.
12. Drayton, Lieut. F. L.—Invalided.
13. Echenberg, Miss Rebecca—Ill-health.
14. Flewelling, A.-Staff Sergt. David Bruce —Invalided.
15. Ford, Pte. C. R.—Invaleded.
16. Hamilton, Sergt. Richard I.—Invalided.
17. Hammond, Lieut. Herbert Renwick.
18. Harris, Pte. Herbert Kitchener.
19. Harrison, Gunner Austen St. B.—Invalided.
20. Hart, Pte. M. M.—Invalided.
21. Hay, Gunner W. D.—Invalided.
22. Heslop, Pte. Richard Boyd—Invalided.
23. Hill, Bomb. Gerald M.—Invalided.
24. Hill, Pte. William Henry—Medically unfit.
25. Hough, Pte. A. E.—Invalided.
26. Innes, Lieut.-Col. Robert, October, 1917—Invalided.
27. Kelsall, L.-C. Arthur—Invalided.
28. Kennedy, Lieut. R. S.
29. Matthews, Sergt. A. E.—Invalided.
30. McKechnie, Pte. R. E.—Invalided.
31. McMahon, Pte. A. E.—Invalided.
32. Morris, A.-Sergt. William M.
33. Nicholson, Gunner W. F.—Invalided.
34. Pye, Pte. H. Stevens—Invalided.
35. Raymond, Lieut. L. C.—Invalided.
36. Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon—Invalided.
37. Skinner, Pte. Clarence T.—Invalided.
38. Smith, Sergt. W. J.—Invalided.
39. Spendlove, J. R.—Invalided.
40. Tawse, Gunner William John—Invalided.
41. Thompson, Corporal Horace.
42. Torrance, Miss Marjorie—Oct., 1917.
43. Williams, Captain Charles McA.
44. Wilson, Pte. Charles A.—Invalided.
45. Pike, Lieut. John Everett—Invalided.
46. Pope, L.-C., Maxwell Henry — Invalided.
47. Craig, Signaller Wm. C.

Decorations Awarded.

1. Craik, Lieut. Oliver S.—Military Medal, 1917.
2. Critchley, Major Walter R. — D.S.O., July, 1917.
33. Dashwood, Major John Lovell — Military Cross, June, 1917.
4. Gordon, L.-C. Huntley G. — Military Medal, 1918.
5. Hammond, Lieut. H. R. — Military Cross, November, 1916.
6. Jacks, Lieut. Oliver L.—Military Cross, October, 1916.

7. MacBean, Pte. Kenneth — Military Medal, November, 1917.
8. Milne, Lieut. A. R.—Military Medal, November, 1916.
9. Newton, Lieut. Robt.—Military Cross, December, 1917.
10. Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry — Military Medal, for service at Vimy Ridge, March 1st, 1917.
11. Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar— St. George's Cross of Russia for service in Roumania.
12. Wilcox, L.-Sergt. Charles J.—Military Medal, Passchendaele, 1918.

Summary.

Number of persons enlisted, etc. 303
Classified as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Staff	28	7	35
Employees	48	0	48
School of Agriculture:			
Graduates	50	0	50
Other students	133	1	134
School for Teachers:			
Graduates & Other Students	13	2	15
School of Household Science:			
Graduates & Other Students	0	11	11

High School:		
Graduates & Other Pupils	31	1
	—	—

Deduct entries in more than one classification	22	303
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Killed in action	30	
Died	2	
Prisoners of War	6	
Wounded	169	
Returned to Canada	47	
Decorations awarded	12	
Commissions taken out	79	

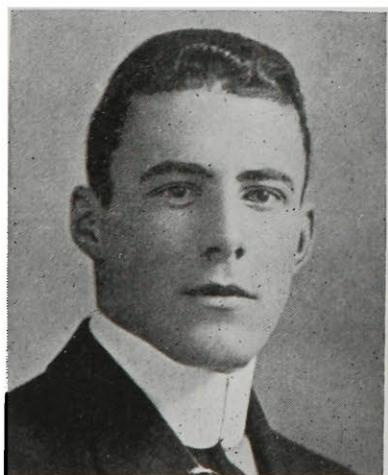
COLLEGE OPENED NOVEMBER 1st, 1907.**School of Agriculture—Graduates.**

First Students graduated	1911
Total graduates to date	133
Graduates enlisted	50
Commissions taken out	25
Killed in action	4
Died	1
Wounded	13
Decorated	2
Returned to Canada	9





L IKE many other Associations of its kind, our college athletics have suffered greatly in these abnormal times. Within the last two or three years Macdonald has been stripped of its most prominent athletes. Some of the most unfortunate ones have made the supreme sacrifice, while others, we are glad to say, are safe and sound still fighting the battles of their country. The writer thinks it appropriate to mention a few of the most prominent athletes, who were attending College at the outbreak of the war, and have since answered their country's call.



"CHIC" HYNDMAN

"Chic," as he was nick-named by his many friends, came to Macdonald from Stanstead College in 1912. In his freshmen year he made the first team both in basket-ball and hockey. He proved himself a star in both sports,

and became popular with the boys, as well as the fair ones from across the campus. In his second year he captained the basket-ball team, while in his third and fourth years he captained the hockey team. In the spring of 1916 he graduated, later on in 1917 he enlisted.



HARRY EVANS

Harry came to college in the fall of 1911. He was very popular from the outset, winning many friends by his pleasant ways and athletic ability. He made the college basket-ball and baseball teams, and starred in both lines of sport. He was also a good track-man, being a short distance runner as well as a good jumper. He graduated in 1915, and enlisted soon afterwards.



CARL FRASER

Carl comes from Quebec City, entering Macdonald in the fall of 1912. He was a prominent basket-ball player, playing college basket-ball in 1915-16. He excelled as a trackman, especially as a short-distance runner. In 1916 he played on the *varsity* football. He graduated in 1916, and enlisted shortly afterwards.

Regardless of this great handicap, we shall this year endeavor to put into Athletics as much interest as possible. It is a phase of student life, particularly student life as we have it here, which cannot be neglected too much, without showing its ill effects. The military work, which has been instituted as part of our course in Agriculture, occupies the major portion of the time that was formerly devoted to outdoor as well as indoor sports. This means that the efficiency of the college teams will be impaired considerably; and efficiency is necessary for competition. However, the benefit derived from athletics is not lessened by destroying the competitive element, which is so often the main characteristic of the present day athletics.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association is as follows:
Honorary President—Prof. Barton.

Honorary Vice-President—Mr. R. Summerby.
President—J. N. Welsh, '20.
Vice-President—
Secretary—Keith Richardson, '21.
Treasurer—R. Vincent, '21.
Committee—A. Hay, '20; A. Birch, '20; Rochon, '21; Parker, '21; Pewtriss, '22; Armitage, '22.

A meeting of the Athletic Committee was held on Oct. 8th, on which date a double schedule was drawn up, comprising three teams, namely the Faculty, Sophomores, and Freshmen.

BASKET-BALL.

Sophomores vs. Faculty.

On the evening of Oct. 10th, the male students of Macdonald College saw one of the most exciting games of basket-ball that has been played in the men's gymnasium for some time.

The Faculty having the heavier team got an early start on the Sophomores, scoring several baskets, which at the end of the first period brought the score 10—6 in their favor.

The Sophomores realizing the weakness of their team, due to lack of training, walked into the gymnasium at the beginning of the second period with a grim determination and fought a hard battle, which was closely contested, the score being 16—17 in their favor.

The third period became more or less rough, but the Sophomores made every shot tell, Welsh making several sensational baskets, and Vincent playing a wonderful defence game.

Owing to the illness of two of the Faculty players, Skinner and Pewtriss from the Freshmen class played with

them. Skinner, thinking that he had left all the fighting men in France, was somewhat surprised when one of the opposing players relieved him of two of his teeth. The game ended with the score 26—19 in favor of the Sophomores.

The line-up was as follows:

Sophomores.	Faculty.
Vincent	defence
Paige	"
Welsh	centre
Rochon	forward
Richardson	"

Pewtriss
Taylor
Skinner
McOuat
Jull

Owing to the Influenza Epidemic the college was closed, bringing to an abrupt close our college activities.

Girls' Athletics

On Monday evening September 30th, a meeting was held in the girls' gymnasium, and the following executive officers were chosen. Those elected to offices for the year 1918-1919 are:—

Honorary President—Miss Hodges.
President—Miss V. Eakin.
Vice-President—Miss Maltby.
Sec.-Treasurer—Miss Flaherty.

Section A—Science:

President—Miss Taylor.
Secretary—Miss Crane.

Section B—Science:

President—Miss Clarke.
Secretary—Miss Anderson.

Section C—Science:

President—Miss Van Wart.
Secretary—Miss McOuat.

Section A—Teachers:

President—Miss Darling.
Secretary—Miss Howell.

Section B—Teachers:

President—Miss Morgan.
Secretary—Miss Martin.

Section C—Teachers:

President—Miss Pitman.
Secretary—Miss Walsh.

Section D. Teachers.

President—Miss Miller.
Secretary—Miss Channel.

BASKET-BALL & BASEBALL.

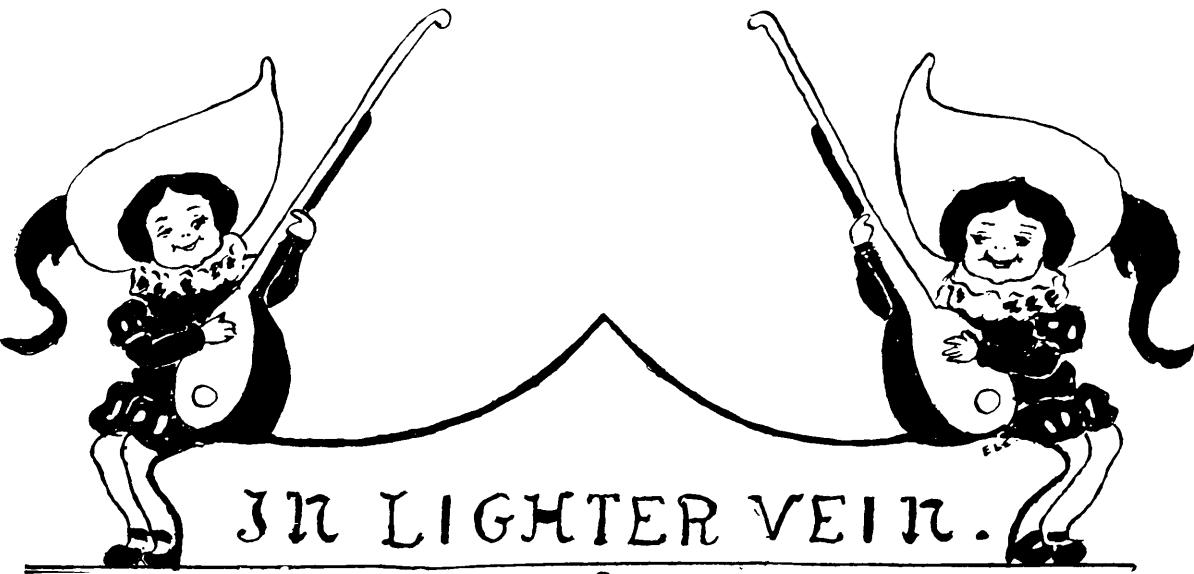
Mr. Thompson, the popular coach of the girls' basket-ball team, was much pleased with the showing made by the candidates who turned out for the first practice. Basket-ball will be played until after Xmas, when ice-hockey will be taken up. Indoor baseball also will be played this year.

SWIMMING.

The life saving class instituted two years ago, has been again taken up this year by Miss Hodges. Instructions in the different ways of life saving are given, and the girls are working hard to become expert life savers. Lessons in the art of swimming are also given to beginners.

TENNIS.

Tennis has been more or less of a disappointment to the players this year. On account of the closing of college for the epidemic, all games had to be cancelled. We hope this popular sport will be taken up again in the spring.



"Heard you managed to get 50 men to help on your farm this summer. That settles your labor problem. How did you manage to get them?"

"Simply by advertising that fifty of them farmerette gals was a comin' up to stay with us a month."—Exchange.

* * * *

Free Speech.

Sallie—"I heard you talking to yourself while you were taking a bath, Willie. That's a bad custom."

Willie—"I wasn't talking to myself; I was talking to the soap. I slipped on it and fell."—Ex.

* * * *

Junior—"Yes, I'm trying to grow a mustache, and I'm wondering what color it will be when it comes out."

Girl—"Gray, I should say at the rate it is growing."—Ex.

* * * *

"What is an optimist, Pa?"

"An optimist, my son is a man, who when delayed two hours by a puncture says, 'Willie, any way, I'm saving gas.'"

* * * *

A lady who had run down a man with her car was blaming him for carelessness. He insisted it was her fault. "My

fault," she shot back, "Why, man, it's impossible. I've been driving a car for seven years."

"Well, you haven't anything on me," he replied. "I've been walking for 36 years."—The Hardware Trade.

BARKS FROM THE OFFICE DOG.

Editorial Note:—The office dog, in his officious way, has long claimed an official position on the Magazine Board. As a reward for his long years of active service in guarding the sanctuary of the Editor, we have given him this corner of the Magazine to lie in.

* * * *

Possibilities.

Eggs will be served in the dining room, beginning January 1st, at all meals except breakfast, dinner and supper.

The faculty is so pleased with the mental ability of this year's students that it has been decided to hold no exams. this year.

Every student who goes home for Christmas will come back broke.

* * * *

A Freshman went into the bookstore and asked for a cake of soap. "Will you have it scented or unscented?" ask-

ed the lady in charge. "Oh! never mind bothering, I'll take it with me," he said.

* * * *

Teacher in day school:—"Now, pupils, can you tell me what a ground hog is?"

Small boy in rear seat:—"Please, ma'am, sausage."

* * * *

We have had meatless weeks, heatless days, eatless meals, and sugarless tea, but thank goodness, we have never had to suffer a girlless dining-room.

* * * *

Shoppers' Guide.

Suitable gifts for—

Married man—Lump of coal, revolver, or check book.

Married woman—1 oz. sugar, or hat pin.

Small boy—Pair tin stockings or maxim silencer.

Freshman—Hand mirror, loud tie, or season ticket to Mrs. Wrights.

School Teacher—Permission to teach in day school.

Science Student—Three weeks in the apartments.

* * * *

Definitions.

Blindness.—The Freshman who spends his first year at college and never fusses.

Thriftiness.—The student who never writes to dad for money and takes home ten dollars in spring.

Recklessness.—The guy who, at eleven p.m. locks his door, fries eggs, and leaves the transom open.

Carelessness.—The chap who, on getting a box from home, tells his neighbours, and doesn't lock the door.

Peacefulness.—The area immediately surrounding the centre table and fern at some receptions.

Laziness.—The fellow who doesn't wake up after his bed has been dumped.

* * * *

The Tramp's Visit.

I knocked at the door and the lady of the house appeared. "My goodness," she said, "you were here last year," "Yes, ma'am," I replied, "This is my anniversary." "Well, I never expected to see you here again," she replied. "No doubt," answered I, "you are thinking of that piece of apple pie you gave me. Luckily I gave it to a fellow bum, and he died the next morning." "You horrid thing," she exclaimed, "I'll call my husband." "Madam, your husband is not at home," I answered back. "How do you know?" she screamed. "Because," quoth I, "any husband who has a wife with a face like yours only comes home at meal time." (Apologies to Billy McDermott.)

* * * *

Do It Now.

Now is the time to resolve those annual resolutions.

Now is the time to write that letter home.

Now is the time to pay your laundry bill.

Now is the time to give back that money you borrowed.

Now is the time to get busy and avoid having new class mates next year.

* * * *

If a ship weighs 9,500 tons and goes 22 knots per hour. What's the captain's age? Give up?

Answer—45 years.

How do I know? Dear friends, I asked him.

* * * *

Cook's Tours.

"How can you see Europe without crossing the ocean?" Well, you go to

bed and sleep a little bit, and dream a little bit, and then sleep some more. Then you get up in the morning, go over to the mirror and see you're up. (Yes, they sell bricks down town.)

* * * *

Humour.

What is it? A keen sense of appreciation which enables a man to laugh at his own jokes.

* * * *

Tears.

What causes them? May be due to a nail in the fence or mistaking horse radish for cabbage salad.

* * * *

Queries from Readers.

Crank writes as follows:—What ails my Ford? It refuses to run down hill! Ans.: If it refuses to run down, take out the main spring. If you will mail the Ford to us we will look it over for you.

Farmer enquires:—What can I do to lessen the labour in connection with my dairy herd?—Ans.: Silas, this answer is easy—don't keep so many cows.

Teacher writes:—I wish to have ice water for my pupils to drink. Can you tell me of some easy method of providing it?—Ans.: Simply keep a pail of onions near the tank, this is sure to make eyes water.

"OKEH."

Somebody once asked President Wilson why he always writes "Okeh" in approving memorandums and documents instead of the more common "O.K." "Because O.K. is wrong," replied the President. "O-k-e-h is correct." The White House attaches scurried for dictionaries, but the best they could find under "O.K." was that Andrew Jackson started it by spelling "all correct" "Oll Korrect."

"Look it up in the latest dictionary," suggested the President. They did, and this is what they found:

"O.K.—A humorous or ignorant spelling of what should be 'okeh,' from the Choctaw language, meaning 'It is so'; an article pronoun having a distinctive final use; all right; correct."—Exchange.

SWELLESLEY FARMERETTES.

Will Johnson was a friend of mine,
And I could see no harm
In having College farmerettes
To work his model farm.

So when he asked me—as a man
Who's always up-to-date
To show them how a tractor's run,
I didn't hesitate.

I drove right over there next day,
But seeing no one round,
I stopped my tractor by a hedge,
And stretched out on the ground.

I must have sort of dozed a-bit,
For next thing that I knew,
I heard some girls behind that hedge
Gabbling the way girls do.

"Not stiff? I bet you did not take
That Cultivation Walk."

"My dear, that's soft; try threshing
And have some cause to talk."

"My room-mate? Working still I
guess.
She never was that kind;
Its just since she began on Scythes
She's turned into a grind."

"I bet I flunked the plowing test,
My field work was a sight."

"I cut that Orchard Class again;
Who'll lend their notes to-night?"